TWELVE PAGES.

THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,321—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
th April	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
th „	EGYPT	7912	....	...
th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
nd June	PERSIA	7951	......	...
th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
th „	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
th „	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
st July	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
th „	ARABIA	7933	....	...
nd „	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
th „	EGYPT	7912	......	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with IRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to arseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting eamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day sailing. All passengers must attend at that place 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health fficer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the ail Steamer.

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TEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
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GGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
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CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

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NDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH HE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
oerber	5483	A. Foresti	1st May 1911
ohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „
rica	4719	E. Seberich	1st June „
oerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July „
frica	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. „
oerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. „
frica	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr „
ohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „ „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria	7588	J. Raicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavissich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

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aloon Class to London...... „ 545 „ 685*
aloon Class to London and back...... „ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back...... „ 525
Intermediate Class to London ...... „ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ...... „ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

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aloon Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 451
„ Class to Trieste or Venice and back ...... „ 675
aloon Class to London ...... „ 545 to 585
„ Class to London and back ...... „ 865 to 945

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STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	P. Giurgevich	5895	25th May 1911

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Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2171	Mon.	1st May	11 a.m.*	P D & C M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	4th May	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	5th May	6 a.m.†	direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 4th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Fortnightly)

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, on Wednesday, the 3rd May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, sailing on or about 6th May.

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29th April, 1911.

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ELLERMAN'S LINES OF STEAMERS.

"CITY" AND "HALL"
CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(13th December, 1911.)

OUTWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Liverpool about,	Continental Call. at	Continental Call. about,	Due Bombay about.
		1911		1911	1911
C Athens	5594	24 Aug	Naples	1 Sept.	16 Sept.
C York	7810	19 Sept	Marseilles	26 Sept.	11 Oct.
C Vienna	4672	30 Sept	Naples	9 Oct.	25 Oct.
C Benares	6973	7 Oct	......	.....	19 Oct.
C London	0000	14 Oct	Marseilles	20 Oct.	4 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	28 Oct	Naples	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
C Lahore	7163	30 Oct	......	...	21 Nov.
New Steamer	7000	4 Nov	Naples	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
C Athens	5594	16 Nov	.....	.....	9 Dec.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO DELHI.

The Agents at Bombay will, when required, be pleased to render assistance to passengers in the way of transferring their baggage from steamer to Railway Station and securing their seats on train. No charge will be made for these services.

HOMEWARDS.

Steamer.	Tons gross	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about	Due Marseilles about	Due Liverpool about
		1911	1912	1912	1912
C. Lahore	7160	16 Dec.	....	2 Jan.	11 Jan.
New Steamer	7000	30 Dec. B. I.	2 Jan.	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
C. Athens	5594	3 Jan. 12	......	20 Jan.	29 Jan.
C. Vienna	4672	13 Jan. B. I.	16 Jan.	2 Feb.	12 Feb.
C. York	7810	3 Feb.	6 Feb.	22 Feb.	2 Mar.
C. Glasgow	6529	26 Feb.	29 Feb.	16 Mar.	25 Mar.
Trafford Hall	5821	9 Mar.	12 Mar.	30 Mar.	9 Apl.
C. Calcutta	7512	23 Mar.	26 Mar.	11 April	20 Apl.

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation also except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

HOMEWARDS ONLY.

	First Class Single from Rs.	First Class Return Rs.	Second Class from Rs.	Second Class Return Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
„ London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
„ Liverpool	605	957	452	704

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TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fares range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be had on application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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For Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Public Works Department.

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NOTICE is hereby given that, as we have severed connection with MUNCHERSHA JALBHAI DAVER, any one who will PAY any amount of OUR BILLS or deal with him in money or in any other way with regard to this Press will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

N. F. BILIMORIA,
Proprietor.

The Cherag Printing Press,
Fort, Bombay, 27th April, 1911.

THE NIHARKHERI GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Co., held on the 4th day of April, 1911, it was resolved that the said Co., should be WOUND UP VOLUNTARILY and Mr. BHUGWANDAS WALLJEE, should be appointed a Liquidator of the said Co., with all the powers contained in Section 144 of the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882, and the said Resolutions were duly confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 19th day of April, 1911.

BHAGWANDAS WALLJEE,
Liquidator.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEBASTIAN PEREIRA and JOHN FRANCIS PEREIRA, the Administrators of the estate of the late Very Reverend GABRIAL FRANCIS da SILVA, East India Christian, have contracted TO SELL the immoveable properties described below, to our client BAI MAINBAI, widow of JAMNADAS TRIBHOWANDAS. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said properties by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, incumbrance, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and all such claims if any will be considered as having been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Upper Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,861 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 5556, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 210, 336, New Nos. 13058 and 13059, New Survey No. $\frac{1}{175}$ and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Municipal land for Tulsi Water Main and Road on or towards the West partly by the properties of heirs of Hurry Rambhat Guzray, partly by the properties of Ardesir Maneckji Nagla and Abdul Hoosein Tyabally and partly by the property of Hiralal Joogaldas, Himatlal Joogaldas, Manilal Joogaldas and Amritlal Chunilal, on or towards the North by the property of heirs of Hurry Rambhat Guzray, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Ardesir Manekji Nagla and Abdul Hoosein Tyabally and partly by the property of Rustomji Ardesir Wadia, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate lying and being at Upper Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,675 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward No. 5549 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 210, 336, New Nos. 13058, and 13059 and New Survey No. $\frac{1}{178}$, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Municipal land for Tulsi Water Main and Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ardesir Maneckji Nagla and Abdul Hoosein Tyabally and partly by the property of Nava'chund Hirachund, on or towards the North partly by the property of Ardesir Manekji Nagla and Abdul Hoosein Tyabally and partly by the property of Rustomji Ardesir Wadia, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Navalchund Hirachand, partly by the property of Narayen Saddooba and partly by the property of Anandrao Venayek.—Dated this 28th day of April 1911.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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The most exciting Steeplechase in the world.
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FOUR FINISHED.
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Bombay Gazette.

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WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows:—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty
May 13th—The Crown and Regalia
May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A. C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

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AUCTION SALE of two very valuable landed properties known as Major's Bungalows on the Bandora Hill Road, Bandora.

Under instructions from Mr. Sorabjee Merwanjee Major, Administrator of the estate of the late Bai Pirojbai, wife of the late Mr. Merwanji Sorabji Major, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction (unless previously sold by private contract) TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following two valuable bungalows on the premises:—

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of batty field ground or land, admeasuring 8,992 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement, or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon situate at Kusba, Bandora, or Talooka Salsette, Zilla Thana, and in the Sub-district of Salsette, standing and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the east by a public foot-path and the property of Bhandary Jao Chusal, on or towards the west by the properties of Hormusjee Rustomjee Bunajee, Antone Francis Dias Patel, Francis Antone and Pascol Sil, on or towards the north by the property of Danoo Manoel Perera and Enas Cushoo, and on or towards the south by the Bandora Hill Road.

The above two bungalows will be sold in one lot or singly to suit buyers. For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan of the bungalows, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN A BAKERY.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Hormusjee Writer, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1911, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises, at Fort Street, Frere Road, Fort, next to Frere Hotel.

The right, title and interest of the above insolvent in a Bakery, situate at the above place.

Private offers for the right, etc., will be received by the Auctioneers previous to the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st May, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, cupboards, almiras, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, iron safes, folding harmonium, nearly new typewriter, solid leather trunk, and gladstone and kit bags.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Canjee Bhimji, consisting of gold and silver ornaments.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand brougham.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 30th April, at 2-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th April, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground-floor "West View," opposite the Sassoon Dock Clock Tower, at Colaba, valuable and neat black and teakwood new designed drawing, dining, bed and office room furniture, blackwood silk tapestry lined fan pattern, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, full size drawing room teak and blackwood cabinet by Roberts, corner cabinets, drawing room marble topped tables and teapoys, electric hall lamps with silk shade, travelling American folding harmonium, bronze palm stand, dining table and chairs, dumb-waiter, English single teakwood bedsteads with springs, cane and cushion Curzon chairs, new designed mirror and tile single and double door almyrahs, bentwood piano stool, single and double screens, office table, cupboard, English rocking chair, Brussel's carpets, fan pattern verandah bench, velvet and leather lined half back sofa, dressing and wash hand tables, cheval glass, phonograph, pictures, glass crockery and platedware, etc., the property of Dr. Anklesaria, proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MAHOGANY STAINED NEW FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs J. S. Mody and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade, Road Fort, by order of a Cabinet Maker, closing business, the entire furniture, of his show room, such as mahogany stained tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, single and double door mirror almirahs, writing tables, octognal tables and teapoys, hat stands, show cases, easy, low and rocking chairs, tile topped teapoys, office chairs, writing tables with side drawers, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at 2-30 p.m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Second Floor No. 4, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Scottish Church and close to the Old Apollo Hotel, valuable and neat French-polished and mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed-room furniture made to order, tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, mirror almirah, sideboard, dumb-waiter, dining table and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, tables and teapoys, single and double bedsteads glass, crockery and platedware, table, hall and hanging lamps, table ornaments carpets, cooking utensils, etc., the property of H. Chick, Esq, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 29th April, 1911.

MESSRS. A. READYMONEY AND CO.,
No. 18, Meadows Streets, Fort.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS Silk Millinery, Silk Sashes, Hat Pins, Combs, &c., in Meadows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Dunett & Co.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction at the above place, one lot fancy goods such as silk-millinery, silk sashes, fancy combs hat pins dolls, toys, game, albums, electroplated ware, handbags, jewel cases, bronze figures writing cases, baba swings chairs picture frames tennis and cricket bats rocking horses gold, silver and bistal watches, musical and alarm time-pieces large 8 day, clocks striking hour and half hours a great variety of other goods.

Goods are on view and each lot will be sold simply to suit purchaser.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

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Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 5,00,000

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND...........	£ 800,000

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26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

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Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
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Tuticorin,
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Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newara-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
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Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Kampala,
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.............................	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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BANGKOK
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YOKOHAMA
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HEAD OFFICE:
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CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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BOMBAY OFFICE:

Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

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The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP...	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	„ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

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BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under Instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Opposite the Share Bazar, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), furniture, rich glassware crockery and plated ware, fancy ornaments, parian and Dresden figures, glass domes, fancy clocks, sofas, chairs, piano [illegible], writing tables, pier glasses, walking sticks, flower pots, fancy teapoys, 1, 2, 4, and 6 lights, hanging Argent lamps, one cottage piano, large organ, &c. The above is now on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of an European Gentleman, consisting of cupboard, dessert set, hotwater plates, English steel trunk, [illegible], Fret saw treadle machine, in working order, small ice box, chicks, carpets, etc.

One sweet toned cottage piano, by S. Rose and Co. Milner's safes, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong glass frosted miniature [illegible] brougham, in very good order.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 bay Arab horse 14 hands, 6 years old.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 lady's "Triumph" bicycle in excellent condition.
1 gent's bicycle with Palmer tyres in best condition.
1-8 H. P. single cylinder 3-seated De-Dion pattern motor car, magneto and new tyre tubs with accessories complete in perfect order.
The property of a gentleman, going home —
1 strong grey Arab horse 14 hands, goes both in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th April, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
[illegible]
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1098 of 1910.
Madan Gopinath.......Plaintiff.
vs.
Gopinath Balwant.......Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree passed on the 8th day of December, 1910. Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the third Kamatipura Lane, on side the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3637 3638 and 3639, and New Nos. 10365, 10366, and 10367, Old Survey Nos. 3212, 3213 and 3214, and New Survey Nos. 5965, 5966 and 5967, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward Nos. 1216, 1217, and 1218, and Street Nos. 49, 51 and 53, and bounded as follows, i. e., on or towards the east by the property of Ramji [illegible]mbhoo, on or towards the west by the property of Ramji Sattiba, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said 3rd Kamatipura Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following :—

On account of the concerned :—
On account of the consignor, the remaining lot of the hosiery :—
50 dozen mercerised handkerchiefs.
45 dozen gents' socks.
25 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
3 Cashmere pieces 54 inches by 16 1-2, 54 inches by 20 and 54 inches by 35 1-2 yards.
14 dozen under shirts.
On account of the concerned—
1 crate English crockery, consisting of flat and deep plates 9 1-2 inches to 10 1-2 inches, printed pattern (porcelain and semi-porcelain.)
1 crate English crockery, consisting of 30 dozen jugs, printed pattern and gold border.
On account of the concerned—
15 boxes still hock (wine).
6 dozen Hall's cocoa wine.
10 boxes Velonto table wine (Velentia Raisin wine.)
On account of the concerned.—
100 bottles Vickers' ink.
1 bale old vests.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1911 sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, at 2 30 p.m. (S. T.), office furniture of a mercantile firm consisting of teakwood large cupboards, cupboards with book cases at top, writing tables, book stands, large shelves, screen, bentwood chairs, office chairs, easy chairs, one large Chubb's safe, Chubb's padlocks, Gleesdon book case, also one teakwood double bedstead by Wimbridge.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FRUNITURE, at 1st Ganeshwadi Lane, near Mulji Jetha Market, out of Fort, Bombay.
Suit No. 238 of 1908.
Jeevavahoo vs. Sakervahoo.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. Auctioneers by order of R.D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, by an order made on the 8th day of April, 1908, in the above Suit, and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the said Suit on 23rd day of February 1911, will on THURSDAY, the 4th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Family House of the late Mr. Luckumidas Khimji, at 1st Ganeshwadi Lane, near Mulji Jetha Market, the following household furniture, English tables, blackwood drawing room chairs, cushion sofas, peer table, easy chairs, English rocking chairs, pier glass, blackwood almiras, revolving top writing-table, one safe, pictures, books, gas chandeliers, American clock, avatroge bedstead, chairs, screens, benches, garden-seats &c., &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th April, 1911.

J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DYAS—April 7, at Brook House, Woodbridge, the wife of Col Dyas, of a son.

McCLINTOCK—April 8, at Pinewood, Bagshot, the wife of Brevet Major R S McClintock, Royal Engineers, of a son.

STRADBROKE—April 5, at Henham Hall, Wangford, the Countess of Stradbroke, of a son.

MALLETT—April 5, at Hushenth, Goudhurst, Kent, the wife of Stephen Pellow Mallett, of a daughter.

YOUNG—April 3, at Stoney Stanton, Hinkley, Leicestershire, the wife of Graham Pallister Young, L R C P, M R C S, M B, B S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEAUCHAMP—HERBERT—April 5, at Great Missenden Parish Church, Willoughby George Beauchamp, Commander, R I M, to Emily Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Henry Herbert.

HOPKINS—CRUM—April 4, at St Mary's Church, Hanwell, Percy, son of Col A J Hopkins, of Oxford Gardens, North Kensington, W, to Margaret, child of the late Mr James Crum.

MOREL—CORY—April 5, at Albert Road Wesleyan Church, Penarth, J G Morel, son of the late Sir Thomas Morel, the Lindens, Penarth, to Brenda, daughter of John Cory, Esq.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—April 10, at 4 Hillside Crest, Edinburgh, widow of Lieut-Col George Allan, late of 13th Light Dragoons and 5th Fusiliers, aged 81.

BEAUCHAMP—April 9, at Torquay, Major-General Fitzmaurice Beauchamp, late Col of the Royal Fusiliers, aged 7[illegible].

BUCHANAN—April 7, at Bournemouth, the Right Hon Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, aged 65.

DE LA RUE—April 10, at 52 Cadogan Square, London, S W, Sir Thomas Andros De La Rue, Bt, aged 63.

DORINGTON—April 5, at 30 Queen Anne's Gate, S W, the Right Hon Sir John Edward Dorington, Bart, aged 78.

HILL—April 9, at Scalby, near Scarborough, Lieut Col Herbert F Hill, late 1st Essex Regt, aged 61.

MICHELL—April 5, at Ealing, Col Thomas Bernard Michell, Bengal Staff Corps (retired list), aged 73.

MOORE—April 5, at Torquay, John Robert Moore, I S O, aged 72.

PIGOTT—April 5, at Wexham Park, Slough, Sir Charles Pigott, Bart, D L, J P, Buck's.

TANNER—April 6, at Queen Anne's Mansions, S W, Lieut-Gen Sir Oriel Viveash Tanner, K C B, aged 7[illegible].

INDIA.

BIRTH.

EDWARDS—April 13, at Singli, Assam, the wife of A Stanley Edwards, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Big Attraction. "The Grand National 1911." A fine sporting film.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim : "Riches amassed in haste will diminish; but those collected by hand, and little by little, will multiply."

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at Bhuleshwar in the Gocaldas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M.A. LL.B. when he will deliver the closing address of this Session.

Y. M. M. A.—The fourth weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held at 8-40 p.m. (S. T.) at the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Mohammed Yousuf Nazim will criticise the life of "Hafiz of Shiraz" in Urdoo.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Gremio Portuguez Dr. A. J. Noronha will deliver a lecture on "Some Facts in Medical Science for the Layman—Common Diseases and their Prevention," at the Dabul Parochial School Hall, Burrows Lane, at 6 p.m. to-day. Major Hutchinson, M A., M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. and H., will preside.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ADABIYAT-E FARSI.—A meeting of the Anjuman will be held at the Esplanade High School, Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, this evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. M. A. Mazendrani will deliver a lecture in Persian on "The Philosophy of Omar Khayyam."

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m. on 1st May. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

FIRE IN A HUT.—A fire broke out on Thursday night in a jowli hut, belonging to one Kelari Mumo Haji, and situated at Ambavadi, off Mount Road. The fire spread rapidly owing to the combustible nature of the material of which the hut was constructed and the hut was destroyed before any assistance could be rendered. The cause of the fire is attributed to careless use of the fire-place. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 230.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., this evening :—

March.........Lorraine ....Gonne
Overture.....Don Juan ....Mozart
Valse.........Songe D'Ete ....Thurban
Dance.........In the Shadows ....Finck
Selection.....Genevieve de Brabant......Offenbach
Selection.....Harry Lauder's Songs......Hume
Polka de Concert.........Les Chanteurs Hongroise..Mobie's

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

March ....Mandla Road ....Adams
Duett for Cornet and Euphonion Excelsior ....Balfe
A. Song (Cornet Solo) ......Alas where art thou? .. Ascher
B. Flower Gavotte Hearts and Flowers ......Tobani
Selection ....The Pirates of Penzance. Sullivan
Valse Lente ....Love's Last Word ....Cremieux
Selection ....The Bohemian Girl ....Balfe
Two-Step (A Moon Song) ....Kiwi ....Reeves

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at 6 o'clock, this evening :—

March.........Husaren ....Carl Bohm
Overture .....Les Dragons de Villars ...Maillart
Valse ....Un Premier Bouquet......Emile Waldteufel
Selection .....German Folk Songs ......Arr. Barker
Two Step .....Bustling Billy..........Karl Kaps
Morceau ....Salut d'Amour ....Edward Elgar
Valse ....Unrequited Love ....Paul Lincke
Selection .....The School Girl ....Leslie Stuart

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Yesterday, at the Morgue Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on view of the body of Dainoo Limbaji, a labourer, aged 23. It appeared from the evidence that on Thursday evening while shunting operations were going on in the yard of the G. I. P. Railway Workshop at Parel, the deceased, who is employed there, went between two trucks to couple them, when he was caught between the buffers of the trucks. When released, he was found to be dead. The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries due to his being accidentally jammed between the buffers of railway trucks.

LADY CLARKE'S WORK GUILD.—The report of the Lady Clarke's Work Guild for 1910, states amongst other facts that the Work Guild of the National Indian Association carried on its work in 1910 on the same lines as were followed in the previous 19 years of its existence. Mrs. D. J. Parakh has been Honorary Treasurer ever since the Guild was started. Mrs. Dimmock, who had many times acted as Honorary Secretary, resigned her post in April 1910, and Mrs. Orr has been Honorary Secretary since that date. In 1910, the expenditure on material amounted to Rs. 965-4-6. It is gratifying to find the names of ten new workers appearing in this list for the first time. There will be no difficulty in finding work for as many more new workers as may volunteer this year. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the utility of their work, or to point out how well such practical work, in aid of all the most useful public charities in the City, irrespective of caste, creed or nationality of the poor people benefit thereby, fits in with the objects and aims of the National Indian Association. During the year, Mrs. Jugmohandas Vurjivandas sent 2 woollen caps, 2 pair of woollen socks, jackets, 2 frocks, 2 flannel shirts, 4 godries and a piece of 5 yards. flannel for St. John Foundling Home. They are most gratefully acknowledged.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The prospect of business in connection with the celebration projected in honour the Royal Visit is tolerably certain to attract many speculators and others from England, and at least one English firm has already been busy in this City endeavouring to push their own particular line in the way of illuminations and decorations. I venture to address you on behalf of the local firms, who have established themselves here for many years past, paying their quota to the Imperial and local revenues, and who have some right to be considered on such an occasion as this. They have, I think, reason to expect that the Government, the Municipality, the big Railways and Trusts will at least put them on equal terms with English competitors, and, other things being equal, will extend to them a very natural preference. There is no reason to think that local enterprise and local skill would not equal to the extensive work which will have to be undertaken, and it is only reasonable to acknowledge that firms who are established here will have better facilities for obtaining labour and exacting work than would be commanded by English firms unacquainted with local conditions. It would be disheartening in the extreme if after the expenditure of much time, money and brains on building a business here these local firms were to find themselves treated as of no account in competition with wealthy English firms, when a really attractive piece of business is in question. Probably any such idea may be erroneous, but there is a feeling that local firms and their resources are in danger of being overlooked, and my object is merely to give public expression to the hope that the business firms who have for many years paid their rates and taxes as citizens of Bombay may be given the fullest opportunity on this, exceptional occasion of showing what they are capable of.—Yours, etc ,

A. M. I. E. E.

MUSALMANS AND THE CENSUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the figures of the Census just published by Government, it would not be out of place if it were brought to the notice of the public and Government that in enumerating the Mussalmans of India, great mistake has been committed by the enumerators as it will be seen from the forms supplied by Government to workers as specimens, that the Mohammedans have been put down as speaking the Hindi dialect whereas in fact it is not the Hindi that they speak but it is the "Hindustani language" that is used by the Mohammedans throughout the length and breadth of India. So it must be surmised that while reducing the figures to their various heads, the Mohammedans will be shewn as speaking Hindi which is not at all the case. What they speak is the "Urdoo or Hindustani" language. Cannot Government officials rectify this mistake since the detailed report is not yet out? The enumerators in the Madanpura Circle (Byculla) have put down all the Mohammedans as speaking Hindi which is indeed wrong when their very birthplaces shows that they generally come from Upper India. Such being the case, is it not unjust that the Mohammedans may be treated as knowing a dialect which they did not? And does not this mistake cast discredit on the Mussalmans and minimise their number of Urdoo speaking people? It is hoped that the authorities will fully consider this while finally preparing the report.—Yours, etc ,

SYED EBRAHIM SYED AHMED KADIRI,
Honorary Secretary The Mohammedan Writers' Association.
Green Chambers, Byculla, April 28.

PILGRIMS REPATRIATED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A large number of pilgrims from Mecca have been stranded in Bombay. Owing however to the generosity of the Mahomedan gentlemen named below who subscribed the amounts shown against their names, it has been possible to repatriate most of these pilgrims :—

	Rs.
Mr. Haji Saleh Mahomed Haji Usman Poonawalla	425
" Beg Mahammad Haji Abdul Rahman	300
" Haji Esmail Esa	200
" Haji Suleman Haji Ahmed Patel,.	200
" Haji Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Patel .	150
" Haji Mahomed Haji Dawood ...	125
" Haji Ahmed Mahomed Bhindiwalla	50
" Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Ahmed...	25
" Haji Ahmed Husain	100
Dr. Abdul Razzak	1000
Mr. Ghulam Ali Ghulam Hussein ...	100
Pilgrim Brokers	515
Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Subhani...	300
" Haji Saleh Mahammad Khatri ...	100
" Haji Abdullo Haji Hasham ...	15
" Abdul Rehman Mahammad Ismail Makba ...	13 4 0
" Abbasbhai Sheik Shaikh Abdulhusain	13-0-0

—Yours, etc.,
S. M. EDWARDES.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 27 April 1911.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE management announce as the star film this week the most popular race of the home steeplechase season the Grand National. It is a long series of exciting incidents grouped into one picture, as in order to take it 32 operators were placed at the big jumps and one is enabled to see all the mishaps that are inevitable in a trying course like this. The film is brimful of exciting scenes, as out of twenty-four starters only four finished. The Excelsior have found yet another comedian to amuse tired and jaded Bombay folks Babylas who appears this week introduced a trained panther who is almost human in his actions. He makes the film exceedingly laughable. The rest of the pictures are all admirably selected and form a very strong programme. Tomorrow from 7 to 8 the usual grand prize show will be held when one gold and two silver watches will be given away.

THE principal appointments in connection with the British Army Manoeuvres in September next, are as follows:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir B. M. Hamilton, to command the "Red" Force; Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Grierson, to command the "Blue" Force; Lieut.-Gen. Sir H L. Smith-Dorrien, chief umpire "Red" Force; and Gen. Sir C. W. H. Douglas, chief umpire "Blue" Force.

MILL COMPANY MEETINGS.

The annual meetings of the shareholders of the six mills managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company were held yesterday afternoon, at Forbes Street, when resolutions in terms of the respective reports were passed.

The reports were as follows:—

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

"Your directors beg to submit their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December 1910, showing a loss of Rs. 2,18,861-14-11, which sum they recommend should be carried forward. Owing to the unprofitable state of the spinning industry, your directors decided to close the mills on the 30th September 1910. They are still closed, but we hope to resume working again before the monsoon, as it is desirable keep the machinery at work during the wet season. Insurance.—The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, are fully insured for Rs. 40,85,700. There Mill is now on a silent risk."Directors.—Mr. H. A. H. Payne was appointed a Director in place of Mr. A. C. Payne, and Sir Sassoon J. David was appointed in place of the late Mr. H. Kreis, and you will be requested to confirm these appointments. Messrs. H A. H. Payne and J. H. Latimer retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election. It is with feelings of great regret that the directors have to record the death of Mr. H. Kreis who was connected with the Company for many years and in whom your directors have lost a colleague who was of great assistance to the Board."

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS.

"Your directors beg to submit their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December 1910, shewing a loss of Rs. 90,961 11-8, which sum they propose be carried forward to the debit of profit and loss account. Owing to the unprofitable state of the industry, your directors decided to close the mill on the 30th September 1910. It is still closed, but it is expected to resume work at an early date. Insurances.—The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, are fully insured for Rs. 16,02,400. The mill is now on a silent risk. Directors.—Mr. H. A. H. Payne was appointed a director in place of Sir A. C Payne and Mr. Sassoon J. David was appointed in place of late Mr. H. Kreis, and you will be requested to confirm these appointments. Messrs. S. B. Broacha and H. A. H. Payne retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election. It is with feelings of great regret that the directors have to record the death of Mr. H. Kreis, who was connected with the Company for many years and in whom your directors have lost a colleague who was of great assistance to the Board."

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS.

'Your directors beg to submit their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December 1910, showing a loss of Rs. 1,06,741-2-11, which sum they propose be carried forward to debit of profit and loss account. Owing to the unprofitable state of the industry; your directors decided to close the Mill on the 30th September 1910. It is still close but it is expected to resume work at an early date. Your directors have decided to renew the ring frames which were the first ring frames introduced into India, and have been continuously at work for nearly 30 years and have ordered out from Messrs. Howard and Bullough Ld. new frames on very advantageous terms The new frames are arriving and before the end of the year we hope all will be at work. Insurances.—The Company's premises including machinery stores cotton and yarn therein are fully insured for Rs. 16,52,825. The mill is now on a silent risk. Directors.—Mr. H. A. H. Payne was appointed a director in place of Mr. A. C. Payne and Sir Sassoon J. David was appointed in place of late Mr. H. Kreis and you will be requested to confirm these appointments. Messrs. S. B. Broacha and J H. Latimer retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election. It is with feelings of great regret that the directors have to record the death of Mr. H. Kreis, who was connected with the Company for many years and in whom your directors have lost a colleague who was of great assistance to the Board."

HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS.

"Your directors beg to submit their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December 1910, showing a loss of Rs. 98,563-4-5 which, your directors recommend, be written off the reserve fund. Owing to the unprofitable state of trade, your Directors decided to close the Mill on the 30th September 1910. It is still closed, but we hope to resume work again before the monsoon. Insurance.—The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, are fully insured for Rs. 21,36,700. The mill is now on a silent risk. Directors.—Mr. H. A. H. Payne was appointed a director in place of Mr. A. C. Payne and Sir Sassoon J. David was appointed in place of late Mr. H Kreis, and you will be requested to confirm these appointments. Messrs. H. A. H. Payne and J. H. Latimer retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election. It is with feelings of great regret that the directors have to record the death of Mr. H. Kreis, who was connected with the Company for many years and in whom your directors have lost a colleague who was of great assistance to the Board."

LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

"Your directors beg to submit their annual report, together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account, for the year ending 31st December 1910, showing a loss of Rs. 20,141-3-5. The mill has not worked for some considerable time ; your directors request the sanction of the shareholders to sell the property, and for such purpose to give Mr. Greaves power to close any suitable offer that may be made. Insurance.—The Company's premises, including machinery and stores therein, are fully insured for Rs. 8,11,700. Directors.—Mr. R. Kennedy retires by rotation in accordance with Clause 89 of the Article of Association but is eligible for re-election. It is with feelings of great regret that the directors have to record the death of Mr. H. Kreis, who was connected with the Company for many years and in whom your directors have lost a colleague who was of great assistance to the Board."

It was resolved that the directors, Mr. S. E. Warden and Mr. K. F. Mody, be given power to negotiate and close any suitable offer that may be made for the purchase of the Company's property.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

"Your directors beg to submit their annual report with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December 1910, shewing a loss of Rs. 71,482-0-8, which sum they propose be carried forward to the debit of profit and loss account. Owing to the unprofitable state of the industry, your directors decided to close the mill on the 30th September 1910. It is still closed, but it is expected to resume work at an early date. Insurances.—The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, are fully insured for Rs. 15,54,040. The mill is now on a silent risk, Messrs. R. Kennedy and J. H. Latimer retire by rotation in accordance with Clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election."

R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN."

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," Commander W. B. Huddleston, arrived here yesterday, from Hongkong, (14th instant,) with the 13th Rajputs and details, consisting of 13 officers, 6 ladies and 4 children, 2 warrant officers, 1 woman and 1 child, 19 native officers, 780 non-commissioned officers and men, 137 public and private followers, 2 horses and 11 dogs.

The following is the list of officers :—Lieut-Col. J. M. Camilleri and wife, Maj. G. Walling, wife and 3 children, Capt. B. D. Broughton, Capt. G. B. Banbury, Capt. B. A. Corbett, Lieut. H. M. Siepmann, Lieut. E. W. B. Marsh, Lieut. H. L. Erkland, Capt. W. Mearns, I.M.S., and wife, Mrs. Walker, Miss Marshall, Q. A. M. N. S. I., Capt Delme-Radcliffe, wife and child, 18th M. L. I., Capt. Reynolds and wife.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

OPERATIONS at the Crystal Palace are now progressing without a halt day and night so that the Festival of Empire may be completed for the opening on May the 12th, when their Majesties, the King and Queen, will be present. Every building of any importance will be ready in a fortnight's time and then an army of men will be set to work to repair the remainder of the ten miles of road and paths in the Palace grounds, a work which has been in hand for some time. The making of the All Red Route, the £90,000 representation of Empire scenery and life, is so far advanced that trial trains will probably be run over the mile and a half of electric line by the end of this month.

Mr. Leolyn G. Hart, the constructor of the All Red Route, estimates that on either side of the line there are fourteen miles of painted scenery averaging thirty feet in height. Ninety picked scenic artists have been engaged in the Festival's paint rooms for the past six months, and it is computed that they have used 150 tons of paint, valued at £4,000. Hemp canvas, especially woven in Dundee, has been employed, and, in addition to the paint, this had to be treated with oil in order to render it weatherproof.

In connection with the All Red Route, which is destined to be the most delightful and ambitious novelty ever shown at any exhibition, the largest order on record for "properties" has been given. These range from stuffed lions, tigers, snakes and monkeys for the Indian jungle, to countless thousands of artificial grapes and other fruit; from 3,000 cod fish for the Newfoundland fishers to an orchard of apple trees for Canada; from full-sized, life-like plaster models of horses, cows and sheep to a fifty foot shaft for the African gold mine, and from a gigantic steamship to the machinery of a Kimberley diamond mine.

Then a thousand wild rabbits are to be imported to race about at their own sweet will on an Australian farm ; a hundred geysers will throw hot water fifty feet into the air in New Zealand ; in the Blue mountains is a cascade down which 65,000 gallons of water will rush each minute ; live animals will be used in the sheep dipping and sheep shearing scenes ; real vines will grow in the vineyard but the "fruit" will be "assisted" on to the trees for the sake of quick effect.

In places the All Red Route dips down into floral dells, where the banks are ablaze with blooms ; at others it passes through natural woodland of the Palace parkland, and anon it crosses 400 feet of bridge. The line will be edged with hundreds of thousands of flowers and shrubs for the beauty of nature as well as the art of man is insisted upon.

When the Earl of Plymouth, Chairman of the Festival of Empire, and Sir George Frampton, R. A., had decided upon a scheme for the decoration of the interior of the Crystal Palace, three hundred people commenced to prepare what is a record effort in the way of ornate adornment. In addition to the enormous awning which is now in place beneath the great glass roof, vast quantities of fire-proof material are being used. Here are a few figures:—1,000,000 square feet of cream-coloured art fabric for draping the entire Palace in such a way as to screen all the glass. 20,000 square yards of Royal crimson cloth, and 7,000 yards of floral festoons containing 250,000 artificial laurel leaves which, if placed end to end, would reach from the Crystal Palace to Brighton, and then leave enough over to line the entire length of the parades. 10 tons of golden crowns, wreaths, medallions and similar ornaments. 540 gilded columns measuring 10,800 feet. 5,000 yards of mauve silk and Irish poplian. 7,000 yards of crimson sateen to be draped below the calico awning, and 100,000 square feet Indian matting. Every scrap of material used in the decoration of the Palace will be All-British.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

The slightly disturbed conditions which have been apparent for some days in Persia have intensified and are spreading into Baluchistan. In Kashmir, where local rain has fallen, the weather has become clear. The rainfall has increased considerably in Eastern Bengal and Assam and is reported from Tenasserim and several stations in the Southern half of the Peninsula. On the coast of Bombay there are indications of an area of low pressure at sea. The principal rainfall amounts are : Cherrapoonji, seven inches ; Jalpaiguri, five ; B[illegible], one and a half Sonemarg and Ootacamund one.

The forecast shows a few falls in Baluchistan and a decrease of rainfall in Kashmir, but no change of importance elsewhere.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Ambala and drier at Delhi. Both day and night temperatures are in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Agra and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect in the extreme western districts the minimum is below normal at Cawnpore also.

Sind and Rajputana —Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Sind and west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect except at Karachi and Kotah, night temperature is also in defect at Bikanir

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bhuj and Dwarka and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and normal or in defect at other stations. Maximum temperature is in excess on the south Kathiawar and Gujarat coasts the minimum is in defect at Veraval and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect at Belgaum and in excess at Ahmednagar and Bijapur. Night temperature is above normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Local thunder-storms have occurred in Mysore, Malabar and the southern half of the Deccan : the only rainfall of importance however has been 0·59" at Bellary. Temperature is in defect in north-west India. Southerly winds persist on the Konkan coast and the mail steamer "Salsette" which arrived in port this morning reports gentle to moderate northerly sea near Bombay, but as yet there are no indications of any area of low pressure off that coast.

A few thunder-storms may probably occur in the Madras, Deccan, Mysore and south Malabar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 28th April. was 29·873 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

2nd Sunday, after Easter 30th April.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas' the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. O. M. Barham, Acting Archdeacon and Rev. W. A. Sawtell.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matin ; 8 20 a.m., Holy Communion.—Choral—Smart in F. Hymns 125, 129, 322 and 202; 5-30 p.m. Children Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Harwood Blessing and honour—Spohr. Anthem—Glory be unto him; Hymns 3(8, 504 301; Collections for—Choir Fund; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m ; on Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6 30 p.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: The Venerable Archdeacon of Bombay. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion.

St. John's Church, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. W. F. M Hamerton. 8-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist ; 7-30 a.m., Parade Service ; 5-30 p.m., Sunday school; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Week days:—8 a.m. Holy Eucharist ; Monday, Thursday S. Philip and S. James; 8-30 a.m., Matins daily. 6 30 p.m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev Cannon Heywood ; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. Eykyn.—8-30 a. m. Choral celebration of the Holy Communion ; 6 30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. Andrew Smith.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy : Rev. Fathers Biscoe Langmore and Coard.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6 30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the School.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. Kenelly, Senior Chaplain and Rev. J. B Glass —8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Matins 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6 30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Preacher Rev. Father Langmore, S. S. J. E.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra.—11 a. m, Matins Sermon and Litany. Preacher : Rev. Father J. W. Biscoe S. S. J. E.

St. Nicholas', Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Week days.—Daily Prayer, 9-45 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Concert nights, 11 p.m.)

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy : Rev. J. B. Glass.—8 a.m., Matins. 8-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist ; 5 30 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to St. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore ; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a. m. (English) ; 7-30 a. m. (Marathi) ; 9 a.m. (Gujerathi); 4 p.m. (Canarese), 6 30 p.m. (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul),—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately ; 5-20 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—Vicar : Rev. Dr. B De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses ; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m. ; 7 a.m. ; 8 a.m. ; 9 a.m. ; 6-30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Colaba.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction.

St. Ann's Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar : Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6 30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. ; 8-30 a.m. ; 6 30 p.m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. M. X. Gomes, 7 and 9 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service. 7 and 7-30 a.m. Masses on week days.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar : L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction. 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy : Rev P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass 8 a.m., High Mass ; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvasao, Dadar.—Vicar Rev. Thomas Henrieues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health) Vicar: Rev. Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar : Rev. Fr. J. N. Continho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a. m First Service, after Church renovation Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. J. F. Edwards; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 9 to 10 p.m. Social Hour. Institute—open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a. m, Morning Service, Preacher: Rev R O. Jenkins B.S.; 6 30 p. m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc. 5 p.m . Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y. M. C. A. Hall.—Minister : Rev. H. E. Barrell. 8-30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher : Rev. H. E Barrell ; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher : Rev. H. E Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street Fort.—Chaplain : Rev. J. Cameron. 11 a.m., Joint Morning Service ; 6 30 p.m. Evening Service. Psalm 34. Hymns, 192, 221, 264.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service, 9-30 a.m. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m Social Hour, at 8-45 p.m. Pastor: Rev. C. B Hill.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. Sunday, 11 a.m. Morning Service ; 6 30 p.m. Evening Services. Wednesday, 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting. Minister Rev. Fawcett Shaw.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton ; 11 a.m. Service at Parel ; 11 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. Alex S. Crichton. Psalm 23. Hymns—95, 193, 237.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland), Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—8-30 a. m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Scott; 4-30 p. m Evening Service. Preacher; Rev. M B. Nikambe.

St. Paul, Kamatipura, Foras Road.—Clergy : Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky. 7-30 a.m. Matins (Urdu); 8 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu), 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately ; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon (Urdu).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS.

To-day Saturday, at 5-30 p. m. the Final of Gentleman's Doubles Handicap will be played :—

Milne and Roussac (—30) vs. Portlock and Reid (—15.)

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

Bengal Opium sale proceeds in April 1911 and Malwa opium pass duty is, and to end of March 1911, compared with the estimates.

Latest Month.

	Budget Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
In April 1911. Bengal............	65,50,000	76,87,300	11,37,300	......
In March 1911. Bombay	Nil.	162,600	......	162,600
Total ..	......	......	......	......

One Sale of Bengal Opium and twelve months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

	Budget Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of April 1911. Bengal............	6550000	7687300	7687300	11,37,000
To end of Mar. 1911. Bombay	Revised Estimate 28,000	130900	......	155,200
Total ...	......	......	......	......

HANDS A MASS OF CORRUPTION

Eczema Started on Hands and Wrists. Spread to Arms and Other Parts of Body. Hands Big as Two Pairs. "I am Perfectly Cured, Thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment."

"My case of eczema first started on my hands and wrists and then it spread up my arms and to other parts of the body. One doctor that I was under told me it was blood poisoning but he did me no good at all. Another doctor told me it was eczema, but I am sorry to say he did me very little good, and all this time the eczema was getting further. Then I tried an infirmary. They healed my arms up, but it was only for a time, for as soon as I started to do my own work again, it all broke out worse than before. I was told by the doctors never to use soap of any kind to wash my hands, but to use oatmeal or bran—which I can tell you gave me much pain.

"I got a tablet of Cuticura Soap and gave them a good washing and I then gave them a dressing with Cuticura Ointment before going to rest. My cure commenced from then, for they started to heal straight away and it has never returned. My hands are now their natural size, but before using Cuticura Soap and Ointment they were a mass of corruption and as big as two pairs of hands." (Signed) Mrs. E. Smith, 44, Manor St., Middlesbrough, Yorks., England, Sept. 21, 1909.

On Jan. 23, 1910, Mrs. Smith wrote: "I am very pleased to inform you that I am perfectly cured of eczema. I have not had so much as a small spot this winter, thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. London Depot, 27, Charterhouse Sq. Send for free booklet on skin diseases and their treatment.

A Family Medicine Without Alcohol

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a tonic and alterative, free from alcohol. What is a "tonic"? A medicine that imparts strength or tone; a medicine that builds up, gives vigor and power. What is an "alterative"? A medicine that alters or changes unhealthy action to healthy action. Ayer's Sarsaparilla does all this without stimulation. Ask your doctor if a family medicine, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is not vastly better without alcohol than with it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE STEALTHY APPROACH OF KIDNEY DISEASE.

No disease is more stealthy in its approach than kidney disease. That is why it is so dangerous ; it may become deep seated before the danger is realised.

Therefore it is of great importance to recognise the warning symptoms, because in its early stage kidney disease is easily curable.

Pain in the back is a sign of kidney trouble. So are gravel, sediment in the water, and other urinary disorders, headaches, languor, puffy eyes. These are well-known symptoms of kidney trouble.

As the kidney grow worse serious disorders set in, such as rheumatism, dropsy, sciatica, stone, etc.

These disorders arise from the urinous poisons in the blood, which weak kidneys are unable to take out. The impurities stay in the system so long as the kidneys are unable to filter them out.

"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

If you would be well you must keep your kidneys well. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills act quickly and directly upon the kidneys and bladder, helping them to flush out the body's waste and impurities. This medicine is solely for the kidneys and bladder.

"One day I was taken with such a stabbing pain in my back that I fell helpless to the ground," says Mrs. E. Riley, of 147, Parchmore Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, England

I could not move, and friends had to help me home. The doctor said I had sciatica and lumbago. I had to keep to bed for five weeks, unable to move without assistance.

"Now, however, I am perfectly well, thanks to my using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They soon did me good, gradually removing every trace of the sciatica and lumbago. (Signed) Emma Riley."

Over a year later, Mrs. Riley said :—"I am still keeping well ; my health is due to Doan's Pills."

Rs. 2 per bottle ; 6 for Rs. 10-8 ; all dealers. DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20, BOMBAY.

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.

MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"
MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night.

It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY,
Church Gate St., No. 15, Waterloo Mansions, Bombay

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

CRISIS IN JEWRY.

Recent Rabbinical Conference.

A RECENT Jewish Rabbinical Conference held at Leeds has excited much controversy in Jewry, and the "Outlook" thus states some of the main issues :—

"The Rabbinical Conference was a revelation of the most astounding divergence on the part of the clerical guides of the Yiddish masses which are threatening to engulf and overwhelm the cultured Jews of England. An insane hatred of their civilsied brethren seemed to be the dominant note of the gatherings, coupled with an insane proscription and excommunication of all contact of a friendly nature with the English community, and all adoption of usages which implied the common civilisation of citizenship of Jew and Christian in England.

NO ASSIMILATION.

"'There must be no assimilation', was the watchword of this narrowest of Ecumenical councils. The Jews must not mingle with the English. The true Jew must regard everything English as an abomination. Jews must not accept invitations to Christian balls or festivities. 'Promiscuous dancing' of any sort was simple damnation. The pious Rabbi Hurwitz had to sit down and recover strength to proceed with his oration, when he became inarticulate with lachrymose emotion at the practice of Jewesses dancing with Englishmen, or even with male Jews! The entire Conference of the Rabbis joined in deploring the frightful advances which English Jewesses had made on the broad road towards assimilation of the fashions of Paris and London.

"Horrible to relate, the married dames of the English Jews did not cut off their heir when they became married, and did not substitute for their shorn tresses the deliciously becoming wigs of stuff or silk which shine above the clipped polls of married Jewesses in the slums of Warsaw and Wilno. Unmarried girls might wear their own hair and take pride thereat. They had still to find husband. But when a daughter of Israel had been married, what did she want more with the ostentation of flowing hair Let her wear the wig, the Shaitel, of matrimonial feminine felicity and duty; and let her keep indoors. She must not wear braided tresses, nor go to the dance and the playhouse, like the Unclean.

"That distinguished organ of the best Jewish thought in England, the "Jewish Chronicle," openly ridicules the crass reaction of the alien Rabbis. 'Our Rabbis proclaim that if the hair of Jewesses were lopped, the strength of Judaism would revive. That is their message to twentieth-century Anglo Jewry!' A cultured English Jew, in the same paper, invites the Anglo-Jewish world to contemplate the possibility of the newly-created Jewish peeresses appearing at the Coronation with Shaitel under the coronet.' It were an entrancing vision assuredly to behold the insignia of European nobility crowning the bald heads and shining wigs of the female Jewish denizens of the most uncivilised hamlets in the Czar's dominions.

A MIGHTY ENGLISH GHETTO.

"The crisis in English Jewry is great and incapable of disguise. The first condemnation with the Conference, entirely in the spirit of the Swaythling Will, passed upon the marriages of Jews and English women, was only another indication of the resolution of the alien Jew to build up a mighty ghetto as segregated from English life and civilisation as if surrounded by the walls and bars of mediaeval antagonisms. Every cultured Englishman will extend the sympathy of kindred minds to Anglo-Jewry in the sad and painful situation."

LONDON TOO LARGE.

Comparisons with Paris

"London is too large," writes Mr. Arnold Bennett in "Everybody's Weekly." It is almost impossible to institute comparisons between two capitals, such as London and Paris, to the advantage of either one or the other, without making statements which deeper knowledge will render ridiculous. For example, I would not say that you can get better meals or see better plays in Paris, than in London, because I know now that you can't.

"But the more I learn of London and Paris, the more I am convinced that London is too large, and that Paris is just about the right size. The whole of Paris will go inside the four-mile radius, with a lot of room to spare. You know exactly where Paris ends; you never know where London ends—it doesn't end.

FOUR HUNDRED RAILWAY STATIONS.

"In Paris, if you want to pay a visit you can drive to any given spot in less than half an hour for less than a florin. In London, you spend the best part of your life in cabs, trains, and omnibuses. Within a few miles of Charing Cross, I once counted over 400 railway stations—all in London. You live in Putney, and you have a dear friend in Hornsey; you will never meet him in his own house, nor he in yours, unless you or he give the whole day to the enterprise or engage a motor-car; and even then . . . . !

"Social life in London is impracticable without the full and absolute control of an automobile. I have never had this control ; I never expect to have it. Fantastic and sentimental novelists own automobiles—some of them. But no uncompromisingly realistic novelist in all England owns an automobile. This is a fact. . . . In Paris, you may have to climb many stairs, or take grave risks in untrustworthy elevators ; but you can see even your most distant friends without fatigue.

"Nevertheless, such a purely physical affair as the transport of gross matter from one spot to another would not, and does not, seriously influence my choice of an abiding city ; wonders can be accomplished with a pair of waterproof books. But London has a more serious drawback. You cannot talk in London; I mean that you cannot talk freely and honestly. It is not allowed. You can do simply anything, provided that you don't let it be talked about. In Paris there are sundry things that you cannot do if you wish to retain the countenance of society; but there is nothing that you cannot discuss. Everybody who has lived long abroad is poignantly aware, upon returning to London, that London is the town of hypocrisy and cant. But London has, for me, a still more serious drawback. I am an artist, and London is not interested in art. Paris is. Only the other night there was a shindy in a Paris theatre between opposing schools of writers as to the merits of a play in verse. No such admirable phenomenon could occur in London. There are no schools, even in those sections of London society which dally with the arts. There are artists, but each is alone. There is no organised artistic society in London, that is worth talking about.

THE ONLY INTERESTING SOCIETY.

"The only very interesting society in London is that which concerns itself with social reform. In such circles you will find genuine vivacity, genuine passion, genuine feuds, and the nearest approach to first-class conversation that England can show.

"The grand feuds of this society have their roots in the national life. In a London drawing room, you may meet twenty people, all of whom can and do talk very intelligently and very eagerly on actual social questions. You will never meet twenty people, or ten together, who are honestly keen on an artistic question, and capable of discussing it so as not to disgust an artist. In Paris art, though possibly—I say 'possibly'—degenerate, is actual, and is in a fine way ; whereas politics are odious.

"I am interested in social reform, but I am a thousand times more interested in art ; and to the artist in me Paris is appreciably more stimulating and amusing than London."

A curious and novel controversy is coming up before the Ceylon Courts. The drawer of the horse "Glenside" in the Grand National sold his ticket for Rs. 200. The purchaser sold half the ticket to a third party for Rs. 1,000. The sale was duly registered with the Ceylon Turf Club. Under ordinary circumstances, the money would be paid to the purchaser of the ticket. The original drawer, however, had been adjudicated an insolvent and the insolvency proceedings were pending at the time he sold the ticket and the Assignee came in and claimed the whole amount for the benefit of the insolvent creditor. The Turf Club has been notified to bring the money into Court. The Assignee's position is that the sale by the insolvent is bad. The prize will be sufficient to pay all the creditors of the insolvent and leave a substantial sum over for the insolvent.

The Traveller's Friend.

Many distinguished Travellers and Explorers have testified to the merits of LEMCO.

LEMCO is pure, highly concentrated fresh beef, containing the essence of more beef than any other kind. It never goes bad.

In cooking, LEMCO makes tinned meats as nourishing as fresh, and adds delicacy and palatableness to plain fare. Makes delicious meat jellies.

In Sickness, LEMCO quickly restores invalids to perfect health and strength, and is invaluable in cases of exhaustion. Splendid in fevers.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, April 11.

The King has approved of the appointment of Major Gen J A H Pollock, C B, Indian Army, to be Col of the 51st Sikhs Frontier Force.

The King has approved of the following promotions of Officers of the Indian Army:—

Major to be Lieut.-Col.—A G W Moore, 27th Light Cav Feb 28.

Capt to be Major—E H Oliphant, 96th Berar Inf Feb 25.

Lieuts to be Capts—A G Dawson, 76th Punjabis Dec 7; C S D'Aguilar 84th Punjabis Jan 10; T C Lethbridge, 119th Inf the Mooltan Reg; C Jarvis, 20th Deccan Horse Jan 18; E H Le M Sinkinson, 24th Punjabis Feb 27.

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army and Indian Subordinate Medical Department:—

Indian Army.

Major A Roberts March 10.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Senior Assist Surgeon and Hon Capt C Tunnicliffe March 31; Senior Assist Surgeon and Hon Capt J Prentie April 1.

April 8.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers' Decoration upon the following officers:—Commander H G Evans retired, Lieuts H M Rivers, J G Little.

Royal Naval Reserve—Prob, Sub-Lieut R C Hill has been confirmed as Sub-Lieut Jan 1, 1910 In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Lieuts have been placed on the Retired List :—J Withers, E C Gardner, T H Chudley April 7.

War Office, April 11.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col C P Triscott, C B, D S O, from the Half-pay List to be Officer in charge of Royal Garrison Artillery Records, vice Col W E L Balfour, whose tenure of that appoinment has expired Lieut-Col T E Fowle, from the Half pay List, to be a D A A G. vice Lieut Col G C Knight, the Loyal North Lancashire Reg, who has vacated that appointment on promotion April 1.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering—Col J E Capper, C B, from the Half-pay List, to be Commander, vice Col J L Irvine, C B removed to the Half pay List on account of ill-health (April 7) Major H W Weekes, R E to be Brigade-Major and Secretary vice Lieut-Col A T Moore, R E whose tenure of that appointment has expired (April 1)

Ordnance Factories—Major R Waring, R A to be an Assis Superintendent, vice Capt S C Halse, R A whose tenure of that appointment has expired (April 1)

Inspection Staff—Capt L F Blandy, R A from an Assist Inspector to be an Inspector, vice Major A G T Cusins, R A whose tenure of that appointment his expired Capt L R J W Taylor, R E to be an Assist Inspector, vice Capt L F Blandy, R E (April 1)

Cavalry

1st Life Guards—Major Sir F H W Carden, Bt, retires on retired pay (April 12)

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars—Sec Lieut F E Levita to be Lieut (March 4)

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Major R M Johnson is seconded for service on the Staff (April 1) The undermentioned Capts to be Majors:—C C Barnes, E L Wheeler (April 1) Capt G D Mann is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (March 29)

Royal Garrison Art—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J R B Davidson, on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieut Col, is placed on the Half-pay List April 11 ; Major F A Randolph retires on retired pay April 12 ; Major R Waring is seconded for service in the Ordnance Factories April 1 ; Super Major H F Head is restored to the establishment April 3 The undermentioned Super Capts are restored to the establishment :—S C Halse, H G Sergeant, W J Standbridge April 1 The undermentioned Super, Lieuts are restored to the establishment :—B Edwards April 2 ; G H Donnelly April 9 The undermentioned officers to be Adjts :—Capt W K Harvey April 1 ; Lieu B G E Sunderland April 9.

Infantry.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg—Lieut H J T de Carteret retires on retired pay to serve in the Channel Islands Militia, under the provisions of Article 519, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 April 12.

The South Wales Borderers—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut R L Petre is antedated to Dec 22.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—The restoration to the establishment of Capt J C W Connel bears date April 1, instead of as stated in the Gazette of April 7.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg—Capt L St H Morley is seconded for service as an Adjt of Territorial Infantry March 24.

The King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf—Lieut H W Symons is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 29 ; Gent Cadet J B Noel, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieut April 12.

The Duke of Cambridge's own Middlesex Reg—Capt A Hooper is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health April 12.

The Gordon Highlanders—Capt L Gordon is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army March 9.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Gent Cadet R N Stewart, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieut April 12.

Memoranda.

Col C P Fendall, D S O, Half pay List, retires on retired pay April 12; Col W W Baker, Half-pay List, retires on an Indian pension April 9; Brevet Col J R B Davidson, Half pay List, to be Col April 11; Lieut W G Mansergh, the Manchester Reg, is granted the local rank of Capts while employed with the West African Frontier Force April 1.

General Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned officers are removed, under the provisions of Article 634, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909:—Major C D D Shute Capts A B Boyd Carpenter, R S Chaplin, the Hon R Cork E M Griffin, H E A Lindsay, H C Noel, H N Packer, C A Rumball, G E H Sheen, A P Silverthorne, the Hon F C Stanley, D S O Lieut—The Hon H Baring, G M de V Beauclerk, F H Coghill, H F Dening, the Hon C Douglas Pennant, H E Earl of Kingston, M C McKean, A Palmer, B H Piercy, J L Reid, R P Robertson Glasgow, C H Saunders, H P Travers, W A C Underwood, G R Wyld Sec Lieuts—N D'A B Black Hawkins, R W G Collins, W F Egerton, W A Farmer, C De B G Persse April 12, 1911.

Admiralty, 12th April,

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 8th December, 1903—Admiral Sir Wilmot Hawksworth Fawkes, K C B K C V O has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date—Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Charles Bridgeman Bridgeman K C B K C V O now holding the temporary rank of Aamiral to be Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet.

Rear-Admiral the Honourable Stanley Cecil James Colville, C V O C B to be Vice-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet.

Captain Charles Edward Madden, C V O A d C to be Rear Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet,

Consequent on the above the following promotion on the Retired List take place from the same date—Vice-Admiral—Sir Francis Powell K C M G C B Arther Barrow to be Admirals on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June 1895—Lieutenant Joseph Allan Columbia Gilmour Sinclair has this day been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Admiralty, 13th April,

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 18th March, 1903—Lieutenant Benjamin George Caroll has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 6th April,

The undermentioned Acting Surgeons have been confirmed in the rank of Surgeon in His Majesty's Flee—Maurice Charles Mason. Dated 6th May, 1910. Sidney Wilfred Grimwade, M B. Herbert Edward Perkins, Alexander Scott, M, B, Basil Taylor, M, B, Ernest Charles Holtom, Charles Fitzgerald Willes, James Gordon Danson, M, B, George Jameson Carr, M, B, Henry Houston Ormsby, M, B, B, A, Edward Moxon Browne, Algernon Edgar Percy Cheesman, Dated 4th November, 1910.

Admiralty 14th April,

Staff Paymaster John Smyth Annesley has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

£2,000 WINCHESTER PORRINGER.

Relic of Prince Charlie.

A Greek and Latin inscription on a silver-gilt porringer at Christie's in mail week showed that in 1675 Anne, Countess of Pembroke, bequeathed it as a memorial of herself to George Bishop of Winchester for use at the font. The silver-gilt vessel was of unusual size being 10in. by 9in. and carried the maker's monogram, T. M. The weight of it was over 104oz. How this "porringer", with its cover, came to reach the secular haunt of Christie's was not disclosed beyond the fact that it was "the property of a nobleman." The unrest of the Church in the latter part of the seventeenth century was probably a first cause. The company of silver experts, however, did not concern themselves with these historical problems. They had before them a unique "porringer" and were determined to fight for it. In the end Mr. Tessier had the call of Mr. Crichton and won the vessel at a price never obtained by a porringer—£2,000.

There were other porringers. One of the Commonwealth days, with cover and stand, 1659, maker's mark H. G., with a mullet and five pellets, reached £1,000 (Woodward), and a silver gilt Charles II., 1680, vessel, maker's mark I. S., with a pellet and cinquefoil, £346 10s (Tessier). Next a pair of Charles II. table candlesticks, 1682, maker's monogram T. D., fetched 200s an ounce, £421 Crichton ; a silver gilt flagon, 1674, 12in high, maker's mark M., with a fleur de lys and two pellets, £420 (Tessier) —this was from the nobleman owning the Winchester porringer—and a cocoanut cupengraved with the Royal arms 1611, maker's mark a unicorn, £580 (Spink). For a plain table-bell fashioned by Paul Lamerie in 1723, Messrs. Crichton gave 200s an ounce or £53 ; and Mr. Amor paid as much as 215s an ounce for a George Cox 1714 plain oval tobacco-box. Other small and valuable pieces were : A 51-4 in circular dish, 1635, C. R. monogram, weighing short of 3oz, 460s—£57 10s (Woodward); a tiny wine-cup, 1660, F. O. with two pellets, 420s —£43 1s (Roe); and a purcel gilt chalice and paten, English, fifteenth century, engraved with the Crucifixion and the head of the Saviour, 280s—£103 12 (Crichton). A 1494 Henry VII. spoon, maker's mark W., fatched as much as £430 (ditto), and one with a leopard's head in dotted circle of about 1400 £130 (Amor).

A remarkable salt-glaze loving-cup, reminiscent of the times when the Young Pretender's name was bravely spoken, appeared at Puttick's. His portrait upon it was encircled with a laurel wreath, and the inscription, "God bless Prince Charles, 1745." The rose and thistle decorated the sides, and the colours used were those of the Stuart tartan. Accompanying this fervent relic was the Stuart tartan ribbon with the pious inscription, "God bless P.C., and down with the Rump." Measuring 8 1-4in by 9in the cup brought 290gs (Stoner) A large Worcester two-handled cup, cover, and saucer, flowers on ruby ground, and another similar, fell to Mr. Amor at 170gs, and three panels of seventeenth-century Flemish tapertry with incidents from Ovid, 165gs Wills and Simmons).

In the second day's sale of the Charles Butler library at Sotheby's a copy of the 1483 "Chronicle of St. Alban's," with fifteen leaves made up in facsimile, realised £103 (Edwards). A list of the Roman emperors, of the Popes, and of the kings of France, done on vellum in 1417, with three illuminated miniatures, and bound in old French morocco, made £50, and a copy of the first printed book containing mathematical figures, a Euclid printed in Venice 1482, £20.

BRITISH CONSULATES IN PERSIA.

IN the House of Commons on April 12, Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he had received official information of an attack upon the British Consulate at Kermanshah, a town of some 32,000 inhabitants on the west of Persia ; whether the attack resulted in the death of one man and the theft of a sum of money ; whether the man killed was a British subject or in British employment ; and what steps he intended to take to safeguard British Consulates in Persia, seeing that the present protection was inadequate.

Mr. McKinnon Wood : His Majesty's Minister has reported that two attempts were made to break into the Consulate at Kermanshah on March 25 and 26. On the first occasion two men were arrested and on the second the sowars' quarters were entered, two uniforms and some goods were taken, and shots were exchanged with some 30 men, believed to be seeking revenge for the arrest of their two comrades the day before. The Consul took measures for defence and notified the Governor. A warning reached the Consulate that the band concerned threatened to kill the Indian sowars, and on March 28 stones were thrown at the Consulate; but the brigands, finding it well garrisoned, made no further attempt, but robbed the house of a notable in the town. The same night the brigands fired on the Consulate, but finding the fire returned departed. The local authorities appear to have placed troops at the Consulate for its protection, and Sir G. Barclay has held the Persian Government responsible for the safety of the Consulate and of British subjects, and has urged the punishment of the culprits. No information has so far been received to the effect that anybody was killed during the course of these events.

Major Anstruther-Gray: May I take it that the Consulates are properly safeguarded?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: Yes, I think so.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

WHY HE ATE IT ALL.

Mother—"Didn't I tell you to give your little sister the lion's share of the orange ?"

Willie (who has eaten it all)—"Yes, ma, but lions don't eat oranges."

THE OBVIOUS REASON.

Teacher—"Now, children, why did the people of Isrel make a golden calf ?"

Small Boy—"Because they hadn't enough gold to make a cow."

HELPED HER.

Mrs. Brown—"We're so glad to see you give all the scraps to the cat, Susan."

The New Treasure—"Wot I ses, mum, is, be good to the cats and you may save 'arf your washing up."

THE GIRLS SHOULDN'T GRUMBLE.

Daughter—"Oh, but men are so hideously lacking in self-control."

Mother—"Don't get annoyed about it, dear. If they weren't, most girls would die old maids."

PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE.

"Don't talk 'forlorn hope,' Captain Dashleigh, because I have refused you. There must be other girls in your mind who could make you happy."

"There were—and I asked them. You were the forlorn hope.

REPARTEE.

Bicycling Woman—I am very sorry, sir, that you have been the victim of an accident, but what else can you expect when, at this period of vehicular progress, you ride a horse that shies at a bicycle ?

Victim of Accident (daily)—Madam, it was not the bicycle the horse shied at.

OBVIOUS.

Magistrate—You are found guilty of knocking down the plaintiff and robbing him of everything except a gold watch. What have you to say?

Prisoner—Had he a gold watch?

Magistrate—Certainly.

Prisoner—Then I put in a plea of insanity.

INDISCREET.

They were uttering the tender nonsense that succeeds the great question.

And, said the girl bravely, if poverty comes we will face it together.

Ah. dearest, he replied, the more sight of your face would scare the wolf away.

And there's another engagement ring wasted.

A THRIFTY SCOT.

A Scottish farmer when going to market, it was observed, always took a hen with him in his trap. The reason was never known until one day he took a friend with him on a drive. Every place the farmer stopped he put the nosebag on his horse, and then the hen was so trained that what dropped from the horse's bag the hen would pick up, so there was nothing wasted.

TWO STRINGS.

He frowned in perplexity on hearing once more that she was not at home.

I wonder, Jimmy, he said bitterly, if your sister realises that I have treated her to three taxi rides and four concerts this month?

You bet she realises it, said the small boy, grinning. "That's why she's keeping her engagement to Jo Johnson a secret!

REAL THRIFT.

Yes, said the mean man to his companion, thrift is a wonderful thing.

It is, assented the other. Now, I gave my wife a five.pound note to manage the holidays on and she saved nearly a pound from it for a new hat.

Why, that's nothing. My wife gives the children pennice for going to bed early and whend they're asleep she takes the money from em and then they have to do without breakfast for losing their pennies. There's thrift for you!

PREFERRED A TRUCK-IN-IT.

A young man walked into the photographer's studio and said I want my photo taken."

"Certainly," said the knight of the camera, as he posed his victim ; "would you like a carte or a cabinet ?"

The young man gazed on the picture of a child playing in a cornfield, wriggled uneasily, and at last said—"Well, I don't know about a cart or a cab in it, but if you could manage to put a railway truck in it I should be very pleased. I am a railway porter."

PROXIMITY MEANT SAFETY.

In spite of his well-known poor marks-manship, a certain Englishmen was invited to the country for a day's hooting. The attendant in great disgust witnessed miss after miss.

"Dear me," at last exclaimed the sportsman, "but the birds seem exceptionally strong on the wing this year !"

Not all of'em, sir, came the remark. You've shot at the some bird this last dozen time. E's follering you about sir.

Why? asked the sportsman.

I dunno, sir, I'm sure, replied the man unless e's anging round for safety.

NO PEACE FOR HIM,

The usual after-dinner tiff had taken place and Smithers had cooled down. After all, peace was a good thing and well worth the having, and a little more or less humble pie did not much matter. He determined to try woman's weak point—dress—and remarked pleasantly :—

I see dress are to be worn longer than usual this season.

But the hard lines at the corner of her mouth were still there.

Well, she observed bitterly, if they are to be worn longer than I am compelled to wear mine they will have to be made of sheet iron—that's all!

And then they stamed all over again.

IT BEAT ALL.

Minister (dining with the family)—"I was sorry to see you at church this morning Mr. Hendricks."

Mr. Hendricks—"Yes, a headache kept me away. What was the subject of your discourse ?"

Minister—"I drew a moral from the murder of Uriah, the Hittite, by David, the son of Jesse."

Mr. Hendricks—"Ah, yes, I see. It beats all, Mr. Goodman. How full the newspapers are every day of murders and suicide. I suppose you often find suggestions in them for your sermons?"

UNFOUNDED FEARS.

Mr. Noggs had been very ill, but was fortunately now recovering. In fact, the doctor thought that Mr. Noggs would be well enough to come down on the following morning.

The time came, and Mrs. Noggs wss sitting downstairs, eagerly waiting for the appearance of her husband.

Suddenly she heard a loud commotion coming from the direction of Mr. Nogges' room. Rushing frantically upstairs, she burst into the room, and there lay her husband, face downwards on the floor.

George ! she screamed. Whatever is the matter?

The answer came in a piping voice from under the bed—

Have you seen my stud?

RESCUE THE PERISHING.

As usual, the road was up, and so was part of the street for that matter. But it takes more than this to keep Mrs. Bargainhunter at home. Her two children comfortably ensconced in the perambulator, she sailed down the yawning street.

Oh, what a darling of a duck of a sweet, hat! she murmured. And, leaving the perambulator, she walked to the shop window for a closer look. Absorbed in that darling of a hat, she gazed at it all unconscious of the fact that the perambulator had rolled away into a trench, until at last she was awakened from her blissful dream by the gruff voice of a workman.

Say missus, he said d'yer want these kiddies any more? Cos were just going to fill the hole up!

A PAYING GAME.

Little Billy had been in the wars. He had striking evidence of the fact by his dark optic.

Won't I give it to Jacky Jinks for this!

No, no, remonstrated his mother ; you should always return good for evil. Now, when you go to school again, give him this jam tart, and say. Jacky, you blackened my eye yesterday, but mother says I'm to return good for evil, so here's a nice jam tart for you.

Billy promised to obey his mother's instructions, but he returned to home next day with his face more disfigured than ever.

Mummy, mummy, he ejaculated between his sobs, Jackey's been and blacked my other eye, and essays will you please put more jam in the next tart ?

KEEPER OF NATIONAL ARCHIVES.

A Distinguished Historian.

Dr. James Gairdner, the distinguished historian, who was for so many years the Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, has recently completed his eighty-third year, says the "Morning Post." It is now eighteen years since he relinquished that post, but has not been idle.

"It was in 1846," he told a representative of the "Morning Post" in mail week, "that I first became connected with the Public Record Office. There was a vacancy for a clerk, and Sir William Gibson Craig, Macaulay's colleague in the representation of Edinburgh, who was a friend of my father's, secured the nomination for me.

HOW THEY KEPT OUR RECORDS.

"At that time our national records were in a really disgraceful state and could hardly be said to be accessible to students at all, although a beginning of reform had been effected in the early years of Queen Victoria. Practically the records were never consulted except by officials, whose work consisted principally in preparing copies of legal deeds, for which fees were charged. Thousands of documents were stored away in dark rooms in sacks, and only rats had access to them. Moreover, the records were in five different places, or six if you reckon the State Paper Office, just off St. James's Park, which was unconnected with the Record Office. I myself was committed to the Tower, from which place some time afterwards I was transferred to the Carlton Ride, a building in Carlton House Terrace that had once served as a riding school for the Princess Charlotte.

"The other storehouses were at the Rolls House, the Rolls Chapel, and the Chapter House at Westminster. The last-named place was piled up with boxes of lumber which completely hid the beautiful proportions of the building. Nowadays the whole collection is concentrated in one place, the Record Office, which, I am glad to say, is absolutely fire-proof. Before this great reform was effected, however, much had been done to facilitate the researches of students of history. Sir John Romilly, afterwards Lord Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, particularly distinguished himself as an innovator in this way by ordering the preparation of different 'Calendars'.

"CONSPIRACY AGAINST HISTORICAL TRUTH."

"The bringing to light of the treasures of our national archives" Dr. Gairdner continued, 'has hed a marked effect on historical literature, and it will, no doubt continue to have far-reaching consequences in the future. As Lord Acton remarked, 'the great conspiracy against historical truth is now dissolved; not only our own archives, but those of France, of the Vatican, of Madrid, all are open now.' The historian has less excuse for blundering than he had formerly. And the historian aims more and more at accuracy, more and more at stating what he believes to have been the actual course of events, apart from any personal bias or predilection. Men like Bishop Stubbs, Dr. Freeman, Mr. Rawson Gardiner, and Bishop Creighton are only a few of those writers who have adopted the modern method of investigation and patient analysis. Bishop Creighton said that the epitaph he would like above all others was this : 'He wanted to write to history.'

"The Record Office seems to me to be in good order at the present time. The records are well arranged, and students can study the materials for history at any time. Only if they require copies made are they called on to pay fees."

GLADSTONE'S LIFE.

Mr. James Milne reports in the "Chronicle" that 117,000 sets of "Gladstone's Life," by Lord Morley, have been sold, and that the receipts from the sales total £105,200.

"Why, it may be asked, has the 'Gladstone' had so large and enduring a sale, and why does it promise to keep on selling ? The answer, by and large, is that it is just Gladstone ; that it is the life of the biggest personality England has known for long. But that general answer covers a variety of reasons; the close affectionate hold Gladstone had upon the hearts of the people; the wide range of his interests, from politics to theology, from poetry to finance, whereby he touched every book-reader somewhere; and yet again, in the happy good fortune of having his friend, Lord Morley, for biographer. 'J. Morley,' he wrote in his diary, 'is, on the whole, about the best stay I have.'"

THE LADIES' CORNER.

INDOOR GARDENS.

It is of interest that pot-plants of pink rambler rose-trees some six or seven feet high are the popular floral adornment for drawing-rooms just now. One big florist in London is specialising in these plants, which, already acclimatised to ordinarily-heated rooms, are a mass of blooms and buds What is perhaps of the greatest importance is the fact that the demand for drawing-room rose-trees has materially affected the price of what once was counted an expensive luxury, and they are now to be purchased for a few shilings apiece—provided one knows the right place to go for them.

GOLD BAGS.

A distinct and much-appreciated novelty are the new bag-purses made of fine gold and silver wire, which present a wonderful imitation of the fashionable gold purse which is beyond the reach of so many women. This new woven gilt wire is also to be had in varying shades of gold, platinum, and silver, and some of the most dainty and effective of these are made in stripes representing gold and platinum. They are to be had in varying sizes and are extremely popular for use as bridge purses, as well as for large hand-bags for day use.

THE CULT OF THE READY-MADE.

The wonders achieved in the direction of ready-made frocks nowadays are little short of marvellous, and should come as a boon and a blessing to the woman with a limited dress allowance. Particularly smart are some of the dainty ready-made robes in blue serge, trimmed with coloured silk and braid, specially adapted for holiday wear. These frocks practically complete save for joining up at the back. One big shop which has a great reputation for this class of dress is this season making them a specialite. Not only are they made to any measurement, but they undertake to copy them in practically any colour, and for the additional sum of fifteen shillings it is possible to have any ready-made garment fitted by their own staff of expert tailors and dressmakers.

BARGAINS IN GLOVES.

In mail week several shops were having glove sales, and all kinds of bargains in gloves suitable for day and evening wear were to be obtained. One enterprising establishment went further still, and opened a department for repairing torn gloves. This same shop has also hit upon a particularly happy attraction in the form of special stockings known as Ho-less Hose, and guarantees with every half dozen pairs sold that the firm will make good any stockings that go into holes under six months' time from the date of purchase.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

the *sure* raising powder, is helpful even to skilled cooks.

Cakes, pastry and piecrust raised with "Paisley Flour" are sure, with ordinary care, to be light, well raised and digestible.

Use one part of "Paisley Flour" mixed with eight parts of ordinary flour.

'Paisley Flour' is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins, containing an assortment of serviceable recipes.

A City Constable

Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents —

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

ASK FOR
PHŪL-NĀNĀ Regd
The Fascinating Perfume
(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anœmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE : One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark :*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cie, Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Cie, Agents in *Pondichéry.*

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND

TONIC WINE

A powerful nutrient and tonic for nerve and brain.

It creates a rich supply of red blood, from which the whole system draws new vigour and vitality.

Persons convalescent after fevers, etc., speedily recover under the beneficial influence of 'VANA.'

It stimulates digestion, restores the appetite, and wards off fatigue and depression.

Of all Chemists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN
MILAN SHANGHAI

An Ideal Restorative

XX 148

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

American Spectators Killed.

The following message from New York dated April 14, gives an account of the battle near the Mexican border at which American spectators were killed and American troops ultimately intervened:—

For the first time since the Mexican troubles began, American troops yesterday crossed the border and summarily ended a furious battle between Federal troops and rebels who were bombarding the town of Agua Prieta, opposite to Douglas (Arizona.)

The battle began early in the afternoon, and very soon thousands of American spectators were hurrying to the scene in motor-cars or taking up positions on the roofs of houses, where "battle tea parties" were watching with intense interest the thrilling drama spread before them. Some of the spectators were within twenty feet of the firing line of the rebels, who had chosen their position so as to force the Federal troops to fire in the direction of the border.

Before long shots began to fall like hailstones into American territory. Telephone poles were struck, shots dug up sand on all sides, and bullets even reached the centre of Douglas. The spectators, however, held their ground stubbornly, even after several of them had been mortally wounded and the rebels had taken up their position within ten feet of the American Customs House.

The railway station at Douglas received a shower of lead, one of the foremen in the yards being wounded in the arm and the houses of the superintendent and several others being perforated by bullets.

The town of Agua Prieta held some sixty Federals, whom a force of 300 rebels under Lopez was trying to dislodge. The rebels arrived from the west in a train they had captured earlier in the day, their appearance being entirely unexpected. After detraining, they approached Agua Prieta in sudden rushes.

With a terrific detonation the headquarters of the Federal troops blew up. Resting their rifles on the railway lines, from a recumbent position on an embankment the rebels poured volley after volley into the town. Soon the Federals were seen to be running towards the Customs House, which was crowded with more than a thousand spectators.

FEDERAL OFFICERS' BRAVERY.

Many of the Federals fell dead within a few feet of the border. A Mexican guard house, seventy feet from the frontier, was seized by the rebels, and the next moment the Federals were directing shots toward Douglas. Two Federal officers stood on the roof of a second guard house commanding the troops and issuing instructions where to fire. Their gallantry elicited stentorian cheers from the American spectators.

One of the officers fell dead, and the other superintended the explosion of dynamite charges which reduced the house to atoms. A moment later twenty of the Federal troops, led by officers, ran out of the city and fled across the frontier, where they were promptly disarmed by American troops.

Finally Captain Guajot, commanding Troop K. of the 1st United State Cavalry, galloped through clouds of dust into the besieged town and summoned the Federals, who were then firing into Douglas to surrender. They refused at first, but finally consented, under condition that they were detained in the United, States, while the rifles and ammunition were turned over to the rebels.

Lopez to-day took possession of the abandonod town of Agua Prieta. He hopes by holding it to secure American recognition for the rebels as belligerents. As a port of entry, Agua Prieta is a most important point and the Federals are now bringing reinforcements armed with machine guns, in the hope of recapturing the town.

The guests at yesterday's "battle tea parties," despite the fatalities attending them, were delighted with the spectacle, but the Administration takes a more serious view of the occurrence. Mr. Knox, Secretary of State; at an early hour this morning was closeted with President Taft, and a notice has been sent to both the Mexican Government and the rebels that full compensation will be demanded for the damage of buildings belonging to American citizens. Twenty-two wounded in the Red Cross Hospital at Douglas are being tended by American and Mexican ladies. Of the wounded rebels, fourteen are said to be Americans. High prices are being offered by souvenir-hunters for motor-cars perforated by bullets during the fighting.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—April 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col F J Drury, I M S, B
Lieut-Col C T Hudson, I M S, B
Major P P Kilkelly, I M S, B
Major D G Peart, I A, B
Major F G A Wimberley, I A, B
Capt H W Illius, I M S, B
Capt R Garratt, I A, B
Capt W K Russell, R E, B
Mr F J Cooke, B Cov
Mr P J Fagan, B Cov
Mr J A Ezechiel, B Cov
Mr J B Wood, C I E, B Cov
Mr C Moore, B Cov
Mr H A Lom s, B Cov
Mr J V Griffin, B
Mr W E Andrews, B
Mr D Donald, B
Mr C H Barratt, B
Mr R K Biernacki, B
Mr W F Hicks, B
Mr G W Ingrey, B
Mr C E White, B
Mr E L Taylor, B
Mr [illegible] A Paul, B
Mr A S Montgomery, B
Mr A E Boaler, M
Mr W O David, M
Mr L E Ackroyd, Bo
Mr A C S Pato, Bo
Col G W Mitchell, A Q M G, 6th Divn, I A
Col R B Gale, R E
Lieut-Col R M Betham, 101 Grenadiers
Lieut-Col F J H Wynch, 41 Dogras
Lieut-Col W W White, I M S
Lieut-Col D M Babington, C I E, R A I O D
Lieut-Col C A Fowler, D S O, 22 Punjabis
Lieut-Col B Holloway, 29 Lancers
Lieut-Col S M Edwards, D S O, 102 Grenadiers
Major W R S Colan, 67 Punjabis
Major J S M Harcourt, 1-2 Goorkha Rifles
Major W E Pye, 98 Inf
Major J B Keogh, 32 Lancers
Major A F Stewart, 116 Mahrattas
Major A S Arnold, 28 Cav
Major F E Ricketts, 18 Lancers
Major A Skeen, 24 Punjabis
Major T Y Seddon, 19 Punjabis
Major E C Ogilvie, R E
Major C O Tanner, 129 Beloochis
Major H F Bateman-Champain, 9 Goorkha Rifles
Major E Winteur, 28 Cav
Major C H B Lees, Gen Staff officer, 2nd grade, I A
Major P F Pocock, 119 Inf
Major A K Rawlins, D S O, 24 Punjabis
Capt W F S Casson, station staff officer, I A
Capt O A G Fitz Gerald, 18 Lancers
Capt T M Luke, Frontier Garrison Art
Capt C de J S Luxmoore, 99 Inf
Capt G Rooke, 2-10 Goorkha Rifles
Capt O St J Skeen, 62 Punjabis
Capt F E L Daniell, brigade major, Lucknow
Capt C F Aspinall, Gen Staff officer
Capt H P Cook, 12 Pioneers
Capt G Drinan, 48 Pioneers
Capt T E A Dalyell, 129 Beloochis
Capt G D Mathew, 2-2 Goorkha Rifles
Capt B U Nicolay, 2-4 Goorkha Rifles
Capt H J R Trueman, 43 Erinpura R
Capt A J G Bird, 1 Sappers and Miners, R E
Capt J E Cruickshank, 2-2 Goorkha Rifles
Capt A H Stuart-Menteth, 24 Punjabis
Capt R C Ross, 6 Jats
Capt F C Bannatyne, 109 Inf
Capt H Datum, 101 Grenadiers
Lieut D D H Campbell, 13 Mn By, R A
Lieut G W Holdich, 24 Mn By R A
Lieut H C Strong, 45 Sikhs
Lieut F N Watson, 12 Cav
Lieut R G Atkinson, 7 Cav
Lieut P T Blanford, 84 Punjabis
Lieut E F Berry, 2-9 Goorkha Rifles
Lieut W A Gardiner, 4 Goorkha Rifles
Lieut M C Lake, 109 Inf
Lieut F B Leman, 36 Carn Inf
Lieut H G Merrell, 75 Carn Inf
Lieut J D Ogilvy, 2-1 Goorkha Rifles
Lieut R B Spence, 96 Berar Inft
Lieut H R O Walker, 25 Punjabis
Lieut T O Wilkinson, 91 Punjabis
Lieut B Clerk, 82 Punjabis
Lieut L C B Deed, R E
Lieut A Lethbridge, 54 Sikhs
Lieut N C Sparling, 54 Sikhs
Lieut J G Dormer, 104 Rifles
Lieut T M O Catterson Smith, 12 Pioneers

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Col H T Pease, C I E, B, 4 mo 11 days
Mr P J Porter, B, 4 mo 5 days M C
Mr G L Thomson, B, 7 days M C
Lieut Col C E L Gilbert, I M S, 6 mo
Mr J F Valladares, M 9 mo
Major F T T Moore, 4 Cav 2 mo
Lieut P H H Bisley, 34 Sikhs, 6 mo
Lieut G F S Allen, 37 Lancers, 6 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H J Rogers, B
Mr N C Macleod, Bo

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
[illegible]
MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

PORTUGUESE STAMPS.

King Manuel's Gift.

In mail week the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society met at the Church House, Southampton-row, to inspect the fine series of stamps of Portugal and her Colonies, presented to the society by King Manuel. The stamps, which were displayed by the vice-president, Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P., have been incorporated with the important reference-collection of stamps now being formed by the premier Philatelic Society.

About 1,500 in number, the stamps form a series which has come to be known as the "King of Spain Reprints." When King Alfonso paid his first official visit to Portugal in 1903, during the reign of the late King Carlos, he expressed a desire to add sets of the stamps of the Portuguese Empire to his private collection. At the time there was no complete set of the stamps in official hands at Lisbon, but the dies of most of the old Portuguese stamps were still available at the Mint, so the authorities decided to make up sets of original impressions, so far as it was possible to do this, and to strike new impressions ("reprints" is the stamp-collecting term) from the original dies to supply the deficiencies. While doing this with a view to meeting the request of his Majesty of Spain, the occasion was taken to form a number of such sets, one of which King Manuel brought with him to England for the Royal Philatelic Society.

In making these reprints the Lisbon Mint had the advantage of retaining still in its possession the early dies and the die-stamping presses which had been procured from a London firm of mechanicians in the early fifties. These presses were similar to those used for the embossed adhesive postage stamps of Great Britain, printed at Somerset House from 1847-1856.

PORTUGAL'S FIRST STAMPS.

These presses were only capable of printing one impression at a time, and this tedious process of printing remained in vogue at the Lisbon Mint for many years from 1853, when Portugal's first stamps were issued. In that year Maria II. was queen in Portugal, and the stamps of her reign bear a medallion portrait of her Majesty to left, within a border of pearls. The portrait is the same on all four values, but the frame designs are of distinctive shapes, the 5 reis having an octagonal with four of the sides curved, the 25 reis a sinuous reticulated border, the 50 reis is a plain octagon, and the 100 reis is an ornamented rectangle. The original stamps of this series are all highly valued in the stamps market, the 50 reis being worth £14 and the 100 reis £20 unused, and they are extremely difficult to obtain in really fine condition, a state in which it is never easy to find old embossed stamps, as in the course of years even the beautiful work of Senhor Francesco de Borjes Freire on the Portuguese "Donna Marias," and the still better work of Mr. William Wyon on the English stamps, is apt to lose its brilliance by the flattening down of the design embossed upon so delicate a fabric as paper. The reprints in the hands of the Royal Philatelic Society will, it is good to know, be protected against all risks of losing any of their pristine brilliance of embossing and of colour.

The tedious nature of the process by which these stamps were produced, one at a time, will be best understood when it is mentioned that 7,325,329 stamps of 25 reis were printed and issued beween June, 1853, and May, 1855; 3,517,295 of the 5 reis; 179,398 of the 50 reis and 104,789 of the 100 reis.

Queen Maria did not long survive the postal reform which brought adhesive stamps into use in Portugal. The first of the stamps appeared in July, 1853, and she died in the following November. Her son, King Pedro V., succeeded and the collection displayed contained examples of his boyish profile in the two types well known amongst philatelists, in one of which type he is shown with smooth and in the other with curly, hair. Several of these stamps, the frames of which are similar to those of Maria's reign, are valued at £10 apiece for originals.

The accession of King Luiz in 1861 led to an alteration in the stamp dies, which took place in the following year. And with the advent of the protrait of Luiz, the stage of the rarer and more inaccessible originals was passed. The practice of embossing the stamps continued till 1887, so that many of the stamps of comparatively low degree of scarcity are by no means easy to procure in brilliant condition. The "King of Spain Reprints" include each successive series, and only vary in regard to the character of the paper and sometimes the tone of the colours used.

From 1880 the typographical system of printing has been used for most of the stamps, the first dies having been prepared by the Portuguese engraver, Senhor P. Gomes da Silva, and later ones of King Luiz by Mons. E. Mouchon, of Paris.

SOME INTERESTING SPECIMENS.

Although the late King Carlos came to the throne in 1889, the first stamps of Portugal to bear his portrait did not appear until 1892. The reprints of these in the collection presented to the society are on unsurfaced paper, whereas most of them were originally printed on a chalk-surfaced paper. The same applies to the overprinted provisional stamps of this reign.

An interesting item represented by an original in the collection is a stamp which was issued in 1889, and has been continued in use for the correspondence of the Red Cross Society of Portugal. The stamp shows the red cross on a white shield, and is exclusively used by the society, which is permitted to frank its letters by means of this stamp. Similar privileges have been given by the Portuguese postal administration to the Civilian Rifle Corps, to the Geographical Society of Lisbon, and to the National Aid Society for consumptives, but the stamps of the Geographical Society are not included in the collection.

The commemorative issue, marking the fourth centenary of the discovery of the route to India by Vasco da Gama (1898), is represented by originals.

Altogether the collection is one of high importance, and represents a practically complete reference collection of the general postal issues of the Portuguese Empire from the commencement until 1905, and the gift is one which will be appreciated by collectors as a further token of the interest King Manuel has taken in the study of Philately.

THE LATE MARY ELIZA ISABELLA FRERE.

The following letter appears in The "Athenæum":—

As I knew the learned and talented author of 'Old Deccan Days' from 1863-4, the readers of "The Athenæum," will, I feel confident, find this brief note on her biography absolutely accurate, and I hope interesting also, and that not only in itself, but also as a convincing study in "eugenics."

Mary Eliza Isabella Frere, the eldest of the four daughters, and five children, of Sir Bartle Frere, was born at Bitton Rectory, near Bath in the house of her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Edward Frerer. Mr. Edward Frere was the second son of Mr. John Frere of Roydon Hall, Norfolk, second Wrangler, and Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, High Sheriff of Norfolk, and M. P. for Norwich, and the author, in "Archæologia" for 1800, of the paper 'On Flint Weapons at Hoxne in Suffolk,' in which the atttention of scientists was first seriously drawn to the existence of these survivals of prehistoric man in Britain; his eldest son being John Hookham Frere, scholar, poet, and diplomatist, and the friend of Canning; another, Bartholomew Frere, "Charge d'Affaires" at Madrid and at Constantinople; his fourth, William Frere, Master of Downing College, Cambridge, and editor of Lord Glenbervie's 'Reports of Ceses,' 1813, and of the fifth volume of 'The Paston Letters,' and the father of William Howard Frere, editor of the "Journal" of the Royal Agricultural Society; and his sixth (and penultimate) son James Hartley Frere, the writer on prophecy. Mr. Edward Frere married a daughter of James Green, M. P. for Arundel; and their son Henry Edward Bartle Frere, commonly called Sir Bartle Frere, married a daughter of Lieut.-General Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant-Governor in succession of Honduras, Van Dieman's Land, and Upper Canada, and Governor of Bombay, and his wife Eliza, daughter of General Sir Sigismund Smith.

Miss Frere was privately educated at Wimbledon, and there, as throughout her life, was continuously in the society of distinguished men and women.

She went out to India at the age of 18, with her mother while her father was Governor of Bombay and during the following year when her mother was absent in England, she did "the honours of Government House" with the unfailing thoroughness, tact and graciousness of one "born in the purple," twice folded about her. It was during this period in travelling with her father through "the Districts" of the Presidency of Bombay that she gathered together from her ayah the Indian folklore stories published in her 'Old Deccan Days' by John Murray, March, 1868. Miss Frere returned with Sir Bartle Frere to England when he was appointed a member of the Indian Council in 1867, and went with him in 1877 to South Africa, returning with him in 1880. While at the Cape she took the same keen and sympathetic interests in the life of the colonists there as she had taken in the people of India when dwellings among them; and it is unquestionable that with her father and mother and her accomplished sisters she contributed greatly to drawing the different races of colonists together in South Africa, and enkindling their loyalty towards the British Government even as in Bombay, where Hindus, Muslims and Parsis still look back to the Governorship of Sir Bartle Frere as the Golden Age of frank and hearty social intercourse on equal terms between Europeans and Indians.

After the death of her parents, Miss Frere lived principally at Cambridge, devoting herself largely to the study of Hebrew; and in the prosecution of these studies at one time she spent eighteen months in travelling through tha Holy Land. Her last year were a ceaseless, but serene struggle against failing health; and she died at St. Leonards on Sunday, the 26th ult., in the 65th year of her age. It is because she is the writer of 'Old Deccan Days' that I have prepared this bare outline of her life for "The Athenæum." The book is remarkable in many ways. To Anglo-Indians it opened up an entirely new field of scientific research in India, which is proving of inexhaustible wealth; and it gave a fresh impulse to the study of folklore in the United Kingdom, and throughout Europe and the Americans.

In the five editions that have been published, it must have now found its way into the utmost English homes of "the four imagined corners of the world." I was an eye-witness of her conscientious labours on it; and its charming illustrations by her sister Miss Catherine Frere make it one of the most attractive volumes of authentic and scientifically treated folklore ever produced in this country, and of just the very character to place in the hands of people desiring to acquire a knowledge of its subject. Max Muller always spoke, and in several places wrote highly of it; and it will secure for its author her enduring side niche in the temple of English fame.

I cannot help adding that what I have here written does little justice to the delightful personality that made Miss Frere so happy an influence for good both in Bombay and at the Cape. Her simple, ingenuous manner, her high plane of thought, her alert and strenuous helpfulness in every good work, her strong patriotism, and her deep religious feeling drew all hearts towards her; and with her wonderful wealth of long flaxen hair, as of "Our Lady of the Snows," the while she moved about with her mother and younger sister in Government House, they ever recalled to me the vision of the House Beautiful and its three Shining Ones in 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' And when they all went back to England, people out there felt that the Vision had vanished with them, and left Bombay beggared —until haply transmuted by Sir George Sydenham Clarke once again to fairyland.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

OUTRAGE IN A CHURCH.

Cross Torn from the Altar.

Some thirty men created a scene in Holy Trinity Church, Shepherdess Walk, Hoxton, during the service, on the morning of April 14. One man mounted the altar, tore down a cross and broke it across his knee. A melee took place between members of the choir and the protesters before the police were called and the disturbers ejected.

The Rev. H. W. G. Kenrick, vicar of Holy Trinity Church, gave the following description of the incident:—

"I was one of the officiating clergy at the half-past nine service. One of the features of this service is that those members of the congregation who desire to communicate kneel round the altar steps and kiss a crucifix, which is presented to them by one of the clergy. This part of the service was reached when one of the band of visitors, who had assembled at the southern side of the road screen, advanced and shouted, 'This idolatry in the Church of England must cease.'

"The gate of the road screen was shut but the band endeavoured to break it open. This attempt members of the choir frustrated in the course of a general melee. One of the band, however, jumped the gate, and rushing to the altar, mounted it and snatched the cross from its socket. It being Good Friday, the usual cross of brass had been removed and a wooden one substituted.

"The cross was broken across the knee of the intruder and carried outside the church by him when he was ejected with the rest of the disturbers by the police, whom I caused to be sent for.

"I am told that another violent scene took place outside the church. A request was made for the broken cross to be restored, but this was refused. It is, of course, an act of theft, but I do not propose to take any proceedings. This would be playing into the hands of those people.

"All we desire is to be allowed to remain at peace to pursue our work."

CHRISTENING OF LORD CREWE'S HEIR.

Lord Houghton, the infant son of Lord and Lady Crewe, was christened at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, on April 8. The King attended and personally stood sponser. The other sponsors were Lord Rosebery, Lord Derby, Lady Londonderry and Lady Wolverton. Of these, however, only Lord Rosebery was present. The Hon. Arthur O'Neill, M.P., was proxy for Lord Derby and Lady Londonderry and Lady Wolverton were represented by Lady Leconfield and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Henniker respectively.

The King was received on arrival from Buckingham Palace by Lord Rosebery and Canon Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal and domestic chaplain, who conducted him to a reserved seat immediately opposite the font, which, like the altar, was beautifully decorated with white flowers. Lord Crewe came to town on Saturday from Wimbledon, but was not able to attend the service.

The ceremony was private, only relatives and personal friends of Lord and Lady Crewe being present.

The names given to the infant were Richard George the Archibald John Lucien Hungesford. They were given by King as chief sponsor after the exhortation and prayers. The King was escorted to the vestry after the ceremony by Lord Rosebery. His Majesty signed the register "George R.I." The other sponsors and proxies Lady Crewe" Mr. Asquith, Mr. Burns, and Mr. Harcourt also signed the register.

The King afterwards drove to 5 Great Stanhope Street, the residence of Mr. Neil Primrose, and presented Lord Crewe with a silver cup, knife, fork, and spoon for his son and heir, His Majesty afterwards lunched with Lord Rosebery.

IMPERIAL MARITIME LEAGUE.

Amongst those who have recently joined the Council of the Imperial Maritime League are the following:—Col. Sir Charles FitzGerald, K. C. B.; Col. P. E. Hill; Mr. G. F. Hohler, K. C., M. P.; Lord Hyde, Mr. Douglas Owen, Mr. John J. Robson, Major-General E. Davidson Smith, Sir Walter Smythe, Bart; Surgeon-General Sir Lionel D. Spencer, K. C. B.; Major-General, B. T. Stafford, Major-General Henry H. Stansfeld; General Sir E. Stedman, K. C. B., K. C. I. E.; Major-General Robert C. Stewart, C. B.; Major-General William C. Stileman; Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart; Major-General J. Swiney; Major-General G. Swinley, C.B.; Major-General John C. Taylor, Surgeon-General Sir W. Taylor, K. C. B.; General Mowbray, Thomson; Major-General J. A. Tillard, C. B.; Major General Sir Alliston Toker, K.C.B. Major-General G B. Traill, C.B. Major-General M. Tweedie; Major-General T. B. Tyler, C. S. I., Major-General A. H. Utterson, C. B.; Major-General T. E. Verner, C. B; Mr. William S. Walker; Major General J.E. Waller; Sir John S. Walsham, Bart.; Lt.-General the Hon. B. M. Ward C. B.; General Sir Charles Warren, G. C. M. G., K. C. B.; Major-General J. Waterhouse, Sir Thomas C. O. Western, Bart; Mr, John E. A. Whiteman, Sir. Roderick G. Wigan, Bart.; Mr. E. E. Wild; Sir John Eardley Wilmot. Bart.; General Sir G. B. Wolseley, G. C. B; Colonel Sir J. Page Wood, Bart.; and Sir William H. A Worsley, Bart.

The striking progress which has attended the League, from the day of its foundation in January, 1908, affords convincing evidence of the rapid growth of public opinion in favour of the views for which the League stands and in approval of the consisten action by which the League has sought to carry those views to ultimate realisation. Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair Bart late M. P., and Mr. George Barlow have each offered to contribute £10 to the funds of the League if eight other will do the same. We commend this offer to the attention of our patriotic readers. The Central Offices of the League are at 2, Westminster Palace Gardens, Westminster London, S. W.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette" April 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 14th instant, which left Aden at 7 p.m. on Sunday, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Brand, Mr
Black, Miss M
Braithwaite, Maj F J
Braithwaite, Mrs, 2 infts child and nurse
Chandler, Major H and Mrs
Deacon, Mr C G
Heyes, Mr T
Higham, Miss M F
Lutyens, Lt C G
Menhennet, Mr J
Mecker's Mr ayah
Rele, Mr G R
Slark, Mrs H R
Slark, Mr H R
Taylor, Mr J
Woolfson, Mr A H F
Weston, Mr F H

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Burton, Col E B
Gosb, Mr P N
Hopton, Capt
Haas, Mr J
Hamil, Mr R
Honigmann, Mr O
Honigmann, Mr F
Leader, Mr C E
Mellon, Mr W A
Oakes, Mr W and Mrs
Pennington, Maj A W and Mrs
Quicke, Col W H
Robinson, Mr J
Stokes, Mr H G
Southey, Maj W M
Sadler, Mr F B
Syndicalwalla, Mr G V
Sells, Mr Wm
Wood, Mr P C

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY—Keates, Capt H C

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY—Selby Philpson, Mr E

LONDON TO KARACHI—Stuart, Miss E G

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI—Godwin, Capt C A

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette," April 29.

The P. & O. Co's. Mail Steamer "Salsette," connecting with the Steamer "Mongolia," at Aden sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Arundale, Miss F
Adams, Mr and Mrs and child
Anderson, Mr A
Bennett, Mr R H
Bliss, Mr F
Bradbury, Mr W H
Binning, Mr
Broome, Col R C
Burn, Mr D G
Bent, Mr
Beste, Mrs H A Digby
Cartwright, Mr C L
Cadell, Lt-Col J M
Camilleri, Mrs
Clifford, Mr M W
Cowasjee, Mr F H
Cowasjee, Mr D H
Clark, Mr Richardson
Dunnett, Mr and Mrs A B
Dane, Sir Louis
Dane, Lady
Evarist, Father
Fellowes, Capt B C
Grant, Mr J A
Gillies, Mr H
Gershon, Mr E
Heygate, Mr G
Hendly, Lt-Col E E
Harford, Mr J
Hyde, Mr P
Howell, Capt C H
Harvey, Mr J J and Mrs
Holm, the Hon Mr J M
Harteley Master
Hewlett, Mr A G
Harence, Mr R C
Hext, Capt J
Ingram, Mr C
Imms, Mr A D
Jesse, Mr W
Jennings, Mr J G
Lamb, Revd J
Lewis, Mr W R
Little, Mr F S
Lunham, Miss H M
Morrison, Mr
Macauliffe, Mr M
Macdonald, Mr P J
Mitchell, Mr P R
Meams, Surgeon W
Niemann, Mr Gustav
Osborne, Marshall, Mr
Pithie, Mr
Patel, Dr R V and child
Pluck Mr F
Ricardson, Mr C W
Rees, Mr J Conway
Robinson, Mrs E Trevor
Ramsay, Mr J
Steel, Maj R A
Sangster, Capt P R Mrs
Sparkes, Mr H W
Sim, Mr G G
Sundheimer, Mr W A
Sprot, Mr E W H
Trench, Mr C F
Taylor, Mr and Mrs
Watson, Mr J L
Wright, Mr H Nelson
Waterhouse, Mr A W
Walker, Mrs
Willcocks, Sir William
Wood, Maj L J
Weston, Mr and Mrs
Yule, Mr W R

Per s.s. Arabia to London on 6th May 1911.

Addison, Mr and Mrs J and infant
Andrew, Mr J H
Addison, Mr J
Addison, Mrs and infant
Affleck, Mr J O
Ascoli, Mr F D
Archer, Lieut-Col and Mrs A
Acton, Mr J H
Bakhshi, Sardar Gounam Singh, 3 A D C's, and 2 servants
Baloo, Mr
Balsara, Mr M D
Bolton, Mr F
Basevi, Maj and servant
Beazley, Mr J G
Burns, Mr R A
Billimoria, Mr H E
Byramji, Mr and Mrs P
Budding, Dr C
Bishop of Bombay Rt Revd Lord
Bradshaw, Maj-Gen L J E
Baillie, Hon Mr D C
Bryning, Mr and Mrs H E
Ballas Smith, Miss
Brock, Mr L
Beramji, Dr Kurshed and Mrs
Burton, Mr R
Bhesania, Mr M C
Brooke, J F O
Burton, Mr and Mrs F H
Bowie, Mr A
Burn, Murdoch Mr I
Boldt, Mr P
Baharkharry, Mr S S
Bryant, Mrs Walrond and child
Browne, Capt C G B
Coggan, Mr R
Conder, Capt G
Carpenter, Mr J
Crawford, Mr J C
Cresswell, Mrs A F
Canning, Mr F
Potter, Mr J
Cox, Mr C T
Carless, Mr S
Casement, Mr and Mrs R H
Crawford, Mr J
Carter, Mrs and inft
Christopher, Mr L de L
Dallas Smith, Mrs
Dalrymple, Mr W H
Dibbets, Mr and Mrs
Divecha, Mr J M
Downing, Mr
Dudgeon, Major R de S
Dudgeon, Mrs
Dunlop, Mr H J
Dunnicliffe, Mr H D
Davidson, General
Davidson, Mrs and Miss
Dowling, Mr A
Dost, Mahomed Mr
Daulatram, Mr
Dunbar, Mr A J
Daley, Mrs, inft and 6 children
Emmanuel, Mrs
Flowerden, Mr and Mrs S
Ferrar, Capt M L
Fulbrook, Mr and Mrs L A
Farran, Miss
Finnis, Capt B H
Grant, Mr and Mrs
Gray, Mrs W H
Griffin, Mr Justice
Gill, Mr H C
Gorden, Mr J F
Gondal, H H The Thakur Saheb
Gondal, H H The Rani Saheb
Graham, Mr C G
Greir, Mr J A B
Hankin, Mr A C
Hawkes, Mr F R
Healey, Major, C W K
Hearsey, Dr H
Henderson, Mr J
Hudson, Mr P B
Hickley, Mr and Mrs V N
Hathornwaite, Capt J C
Hathornwaite, Mrs
Harenc, Mr R E
Rosher, Mr F E
Salamuddin, Mr
Sashachari, Mr
Safkat, Mr
Sayad Hoosein, Mr
Sinclair, Mrs
Snclair, Mr R
Smith, Mr A L
Smith, Mr F D
Smith, Capt V P
Sherring, Mr and Mrs H
Speed, Mr A L Andrews
Sturnier, two Misses
Stainforth, Mr G F
Stockwell, Lt-Col G
Seevewright, Mr F H R
Seevewright, Mrs
Smith, Mrs M and child
Sillars, Mr J
Scott, Mr J T
Smith, Mr H G
Sutcliffe, Mrs A
Turner, Miss L G
Turner, Miss I
Thomas, Mr A K
Trevor, Maj A P
Tuck, Mr A Newall
Hughes, Capt F L
Hunt, Maj F D
Hargreaves, Mr C A
Hayward, Mrs
Hill Whitson, Maj T E L
Irwin, Miss
James, Mrs R
Johnson, Mr H
Johnston, Mr and Mrs G H B and child
Jackli, Mr F
Jackson, Mr A V Williams
Jackson, Mrs
James, Mr R
Jayaram, Mr
Kanga, Dr H D
Kettlewell, Capt and friend
Kirby, Maj H
Kersey, Mr J
Kersey, Mr J
Kharinsky, Mr.
Knapp, Mr
Kumari, Shri Pakuverba
Kumari, Shri Lielaba
Kantawalla, Mr M H
Kawai, Mr G
King, Mr F J M
Kruger, Mr
Lahore, Lord Bishop of
Lee, Mr & Mrs & infant
Lake, Mrs and Miss
Lanyon, Mr W J T
Lee, Mr W C H
Leslie, Mr J J
Lucas, Capt T J R
Lawson, Capt C L
Lyle, Miss J C
Law, Mr and Mrs J
Le Cornu, Mr C J S
Manasseh, Mr M
Manikchand, Mr
Meherhomji, Mr R P
Moncrien Smith, Mr H
Malcolm, Mrs
Munro Mrs
McLeod Smith, Mr O
McLeod Smith Mr S
MacTier, Mr R
McMillian, Mr W S
Macbeth, Mr D
Morison, Mr D M
Munro, Hon Mr Justice J H and infant
Maylan, Mr and Mrs W M
Morvi, H H The Thakur Saheb of, two Gentlemen and one Attendant
Maclachlan, Mr R B
Mills, Miss O
Mistry, Major, K M
Mulla, Mr H F
Munn, Mr
Manson, Mr J
Nathan, Mr (Jnr)
Nathan, Mrs, Miss and child
Napier, Mr C
Napier, Mr K E
Norton, Mr E F
Noble, Mr A
Noble, Mr A
Nooralahi, Mr
Orchard, Mr H C W
Phillips, Mr A G
Pai, Mr M D
Parson, Mr J and 2 infants
Patiala, H H The Maharajah of
Poole, Maj A J
Potter, Miss
Prance, Mr B C
Pitt, Mr and Mrs G W
Prasad, Mr Chandink
Palmer, Mrs L and inft
Pearce, Mr A J
Pile, Mr F A
Powell, Mr F K
Ratnum, Mr C R
Riviere, Mrs
Rickards, Mr F T
Richards, Mr Jas
Richards, Mr E P
Robertson, Mr
Refik, Mr A
Robinson, Sir E W
Rustomjee, Mr J
Rahim, Mr Justice Abdur
Twiss, Mr C C H
Thomas, Mr G L
Taylor, Mr and Mrs
Thackaberry, Mr J B
Triggs, Mr B
Unna, Mr O W
Vines, Mrs T H and child
Warden, Mr J S
Workman, Mr E
White, Mr and Mrs C W
Wallis, the Hon Mr J E P
White, Hon Sir Arnold
Widdington, Capt R W F
Williamson, Mr H L
Waller, Mr de W
Waller, Mrs
Waghorn, Mrs and Miss
Wyndham, Mr P
Waghorn, R E Major W D
Wilson, Col G F
Whitestone, Major C W H
Wilson, Mrs
Weston, Mr and Mrs
Whitamore, Capt V H

Per s.s. Salsette on 13th May 1911 connecting with the s.s. Morea at Aden for London.

Addis, Mrs N F
Anderson, Mr A
Armour, Mr W S
Biggs, Captain
Covell, Mr B C
Collet, Mr F G
Cavendish, Mr F H
Cater, Mr A N L
Coffin, Mr and Mrs A S
Dunlop, Mr R W L
Fuller, Mrs
Gibson, Mr T
Goodfellow, Capt N G B, Mrs and infant
Hamilton, Major J G H
Holland, Mr A S
Hobson, Mr S H
Hunter, Miss E
Hutchison, Capt J R
Herriot, Miss
Hadow, Mr M M
Kennard, Capt W A
Leslie Rogers, Mr and Mrs J B
McIsaacs, Mr
Newcomen, Mr G B
Pearilal, Mr
Preston, Mr Sidney
Rimington, Mr F C
Reynolds, Mr R A B
Ramaswamy Millay, Mr T
Schurdtfeyer, Mr
Stewart, Mr J A
Taylor, Mr W B
Tomkins, Mrs
Wingrove, Miss

Per s.s. Egypt to London on 20th May 1911.

Afzal, Khan Colonel
Allan, Miss H A
Anderson, Mr W M
Allum, Mr and Mrs E F
Allanson, Maj-Genl R B
Ariff, Hon Mr
Askwith Mr J
Brown, Mr and Mrs C
Brace, Mr T R
Bransford, Mr H
Bapat, Mr S K
Beechy, Mr H
Brown, Miss
Basu, Hon Bhupendra Nath
Battey, Mr and Mrs H
Bradley, Mr T
Bigsby, Mr S H
Bull, Mr H C
Bull, Mr H
Cassim, Mr Sulleman
Collett, Mr J S
Coffin Mr and Mrs A S
Chilton, Mr and Mrs W
Cramp, Mr H A
Cameron, Mr and Mrs W L
Cruickshank, Mr H T
Curtis, Capt F
Dunk, Mr H R
Doe, Mr J
Dennis, Mr S H
Erington, Mr and Mrs H B
Fooks, Lt-Col H
Fraser, Mr and Mrs G S
Flynn, Mrs
Gregson, Mr G G
Gabriel, Mr V
Green, Mr J
Goldsmith, Mr B K
Gwalior, H H The Maharajah Scindia of
Hakim Tafazzul Husain Khan
Hafiz, Ahmed Ali Khan
Hazikulmulk, Hakim Ajmal Khan
Harve White, Mr W T
Hills, Mr A C
Hadfield, Mr J E
Harper, Mr William
Hill, Capt H
Hormusji, Mr K D
Howart, Mr C A
Hamilton-Hervey, Mrs & child
Jackson, Mr A D
Jackson, Mr H
Johnson, C I E Major, J W D and 4 Native servents
Kaka, Mr Shapurjee
Kark, Mr and Mrs R T F
Lidderdale, Mr J S
Mohammed Hadi Hassan Khan
Munshi, Mohammed Ahmed
Mohammed Vazir Khan Political Officer, and Wife
Martin, Mr H
Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs K and child
Milne, Maj J W
McLeod, Lt-Col W K
Macdonald, Maj H
Melhuish, Capt H, I M S
Moore, Mr J M
Munro, Capt E B
Monteath, Mr G
Majumdar, Dr
Michael, Mrs L M
Meiffre, Mons and Madame
Misra, Mr J N
Mackenzie, Mr D G
Misra, Mr H N
Nesbitt Stephens, Mrs
Nawab, of Rampur and suite
O'Donnell, Mrs and child
Patell, Mr Rustumjee
Phillips, Mrs C L
Prideox, Mr and Mrs A
Philip, Mr J Y
Patuck, Mr H R
Pilley, Mrs
Rampur, H H Nawab of
Roberts, Mr B R
Ransom Mr F
Sahebzada, Mumtaz Husain Khan
Sahebzada, Abdussamad Khan
Sahebzada, Mahmmadali Khan
Sahebzada, Mustafa Ali Khan
Sayed, Mohammed Nabi Capt
Seal, Dr B N
Simpson, Mrs E J
Stirling, Mr J H
Smith, Col T H
Sawle, Mr J W
Sinclair, Mr and Mrs J J
Swinton IMS Maj F E
Taylor, Mrs W C
Suite
Tikari, Maharajah of
Trotter, Mr R
Yeoman, Mrs F W K
Williams, Mr T S B
Wardrop, Maj A E
Wesley, Mr J E
Wemyss, Lt-Col D G
Wardrop, Mrs
Wates, Mr J
Watts, Major R C
Yeoman, Miss

Per s.s. Salsette on 27th May, 1911 connecting with the s.s. Mooltan at Aden for London.

Ansley, Lt-Col J H
Abbott, Mr R G.
Beckham, Mr A
Botliwala, Mr E D
Botliwala, Mr E D
Collins, Mr H
Dew, Major A B
Ellis Mr A H
Fleming, Mr E C
Harrower, Mr
Knight Lt-Col W
Lewis, Mr C G
Macdonald, Mr P J
Muir, Mr W M
Muir, Mr M W
Ostlund, Miss
Parmelee, Mr R M
Palin, Major P C
Pelin, Maj P C
Pope, Mr J A M M
Shoemaker, Mr and Mrs B
Evans Capt L G

Per s.s. Persia to London on 3rd June 1911.

Bell, Mr J M
Benson, Mrs
Benson, Surg-Genl H P
Budden, Mr J A
Bradley, Mr Thos
Carmichael, Mrs G
Collings, Mr A J
Clarke, Miss E
Elwes, Mr G F W
Gurdon, Maj B E M
Harrison, Hon Mr P
Jenkins, Mr John
Main, Mr T F
Mull, Mr A
Murray, Capt H F F
Morgan, Mrs H R
Mercer, Mrs J
McLaughlin, Capt H D
Macpherson, Mrs
Noble, Mr M A J
Nicholls, Mr and Mrs W
Paul, Major D
Pogson, Mrs
Rose, Mr H M
Richards, Mr W H
Richards, Mr J
Reilley, Rev J E
Rush, Capt, J
Speyer, Mr
Strange, Miss
Wellman, Mr & Mrs W J
Wilson, ICS Mr R A
Willey, Mr E
Watts, Major B

Per s.s. Salsett on 10th June 1911 connecting with the s.s. China at Aden for London.

Prior, Miss
Stevenson, Rev J B

Per s.s. Caledonia to London on 17th June 1911.

Arthur, Mr C G
Flower, Mr E W
Hamilton, Mr R H
Holmes, Mr H R
Jameson, Lt-Col J B
Sewell, Capt O

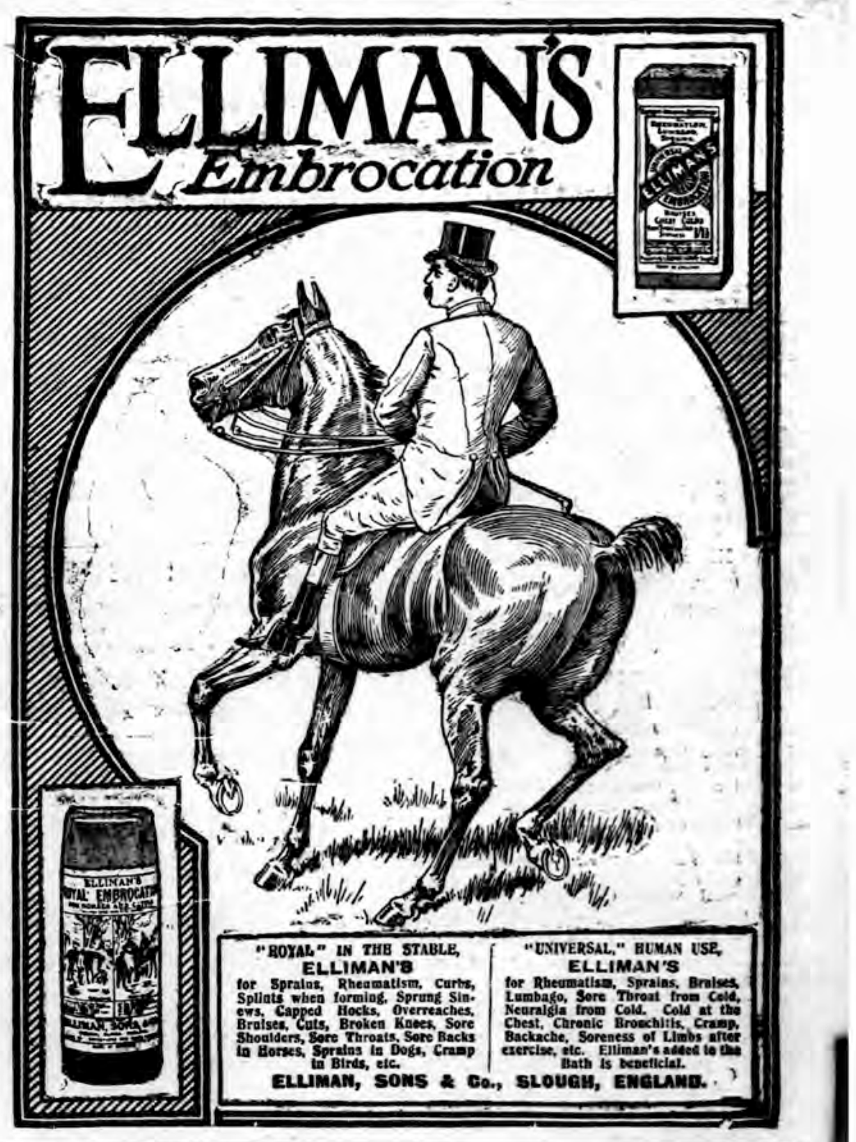
Per s.s. Devanha on 24th June 1911 connecting with the s.s. Malwa at Aden for London.

Pitcher, Capt D
Rice, Rev E P
Smith, Lt-Col H

Per s.s. "Koerber," May 1.

List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Koerber on the 1st May, from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No 7 on the 1st May at 10 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, on the 1st May at 8 a.m. sharp:—

Alderson, Mr and Mrs J H and infant
Bahadurji. Mr R F
Bahadurji, Mr J F
Beadel, Mr C W
Berckefeldt, Mr F V
Bredenkamp, Mr W
Brown, Revd. E F
Burrett, Capt J G
Byramji, Mr and Mrs D P
Byramji, Miss
Cadell, Mrs
Carnegie, Mr A
Connell, Mr R B
Connolly, Mr J F
Crow, Mrs S
Cumine, Miss
Czernin, Count
Dunger, Mr W
Dunne, Mr S G
Dobermanne, Mr W R
Dureck, Mr J J
Dubash, Mr R E
Elliot, Capt
Ermer, Mr
Faissndier, Revd Dr
Filose, Mr A F
Flor, Mr and Mrs O
Forbes, Lt A
Foro, Mr C
Forrester, Revd J C
Frenchman, Lt.-Col
Furdoonji, Mr F N
Gama, Mr H
Graebe, Miss M L
Gleenson, Mr E J
Godley, Mrs M B
Goldie, Mr B H
Gregory Hyde, Mr and Mrs H and child
Hearn, Revd J G F
Heron, Revd
Holme, Mr A T
Hormusji, Mr S
Hormusji, Mr N
Hoset, van der Mr P
Humphrey, Lt J C
Jenni, Mr R
Jackson, Miss H S
Judah, Mr E J
Kanga, Mr F M
Kapadis, Mr P N
Lacorn, Mr E
Lalkaka, Mr O J
Loggatt, Mr and Mrs E O E
Leser, Mr F
Mant, Mr R N
Mount, Miss A B
Masani, Mr N N
McIver, Miss
McNeill, Miss
Melidis, Mrs
Melliss, Mr
Mody, Mr and Mrs N J
Mody, Mrs J N
Mody, Miss B
Muller, Mr and Mrs
Mulvany, Mr C M
Moller, Mr E
Nicholson, Dr and Mrs J P
Nicholson, Miss
Neilson, Mr J F
Noor Ahmed, Mr S
O'Byrne, Mrs G J E
Onraet, M
Onraet, Miss
Patel, Mr & Mrs P R
Parekh, Mr H E
Parakh, Mr
Pappadakis, Mr J D
Peter, Mr and Mrs C A and child
Plinston, Mrs G C
Portlock, Mr F
Poel, Mr and Mrs van P Ph and infant
Rose, Mr F C
Robertson, Beatrice Mrs
Sassoon, Lt S G
Schmidt, Mr H
Simonds, Lt J N
Smidt, Mr G
Stiller, Mrs and child
Strong, Revd E L
Subedar, Mr and Mrs S R
Subedar, Mr K S
Subedar, Mrs
Subedar, Miss
Svenden, Miss E
Thompson, Mr A
Theele, Mr A
Tchaoussoglou, Mr N
Vassel, Mr B
Voigt, Mr and Mrs
Wadia, Dr D R
Wegmann, Mr C
Wordsworth Mr and Mrs R
Worsley, Capt C F N
Zantioti, Miss
Zwereff, Col



"ROYAL" IN THE STABLE, ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

"UNIVERSAL," HUMAN USE, ELLIMAN'S for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is beneficial.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

THE DANGERS OF
COUGHS & COLDS

Few people realise the grave dangers attending the ordinary, everyday cough and cold. Let it be understood that far from being troubles that we must take as a matter of course, coughs and colds are Natures danger signals. She is warning the person that something is wrong: that other troubles are looming ahead. Such terrible diseases as Consumption Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Influenza, Asthma and a host of other diseases generally herald their approach by a cough or a cold. A cough should be instantly treated. Colds should never under any circumstances be neglected. A neglected cold has caused the death of thousands. For instance, every year in the United Kingdom alone about 60,000 people die of Consumption, and in the majority of cases the disease developed from frequent coughs and colds. It is safe to say that of this number many would be alive to-day if they had but timely resorted to rational measures. The remedy that cures coughs and colds and, moreover, in a great measure, prevents their recurrence, is

CONGREVE'S
ELIXIR.

This remedy has cured many thousands who have been given up by the physician. It has been doing this good work for 85 years, thus proving the marvellous nature of its powers. During this period many have emphatically stated that Congreve's Elixir has snatched them from the jaws of death.

CONVINCING FACTS.

Case of Mr. B. FENDICK, of Norfolk House, New Cut, Lambeth, S.E.

Mr. Fendick is a draper well known as a Christian worker. Writing to Coombe Lodge in June, 1909, he says:—

"My Life was Despaired of,

and I was given twelve months to live by two leading London doctors." For eighteen months Mr. Fendick had suffered from frequent colds: the cough became persistent and serious symptoms of lung trouble developed. There was pain in the chest; the sputum was streaked with blood, strength was declining, and there was considerable loss of flesh. It was subsequently found that the upper lobes of both lungs were diseased. A course of Congreve treatment was prescribed and followed. A month later there were signs of improvement. On three subsequent occasions, on examination, continued progress was manifest, and the sequel we give in the words of the patient's own testimony in the letter above referred to. He says: "For eighteen months I persevered with your Elixir, after which time I felt quite well and ready for work again. I have had no return of the trouble, and am working if anything even harder than ever to-day, and am feeling fit and strong.

I OWE MY LIFE,

under God, to Mr. Congreve's treatment, and am deeply grateful."

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is the oldest, safest and most successful and reliable remedy for coughs, colds, and all chest complaints and should be in every home for use when the first signs of a cough or cold are apparent. Mr. Congreve's well-known work on Consumption sent free on application to Coombe Lodge, Peckham.

Prices in England 1/1½ 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists.

The clean, wholesome smell of
WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
is, in itself, a recommendation and the
freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.
Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.
16d. per Tablet.
To be obtained from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for
over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, R N R, arrived here yesterday from Aden 23rd instant, with English mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa, 3,991 tons, Captain P L Wadge, arrived here yesterday from Antwerp 13th March via Middlesbro and London with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain E Hamlyn, arrived here yesterday from Rangoon 9.h instant via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Corunna, 2,432 tons, Captain E W Cuckney, sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, and New York with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougal, 2,975 tons, Captain B Stirling, will sail to-day for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Islami, 1,604 tons, Captain T L Green, will sail to-day for Mauritius via Karachi with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

APPROACHES TO BOMBAY.

On 10th May 1911, a Pilot Schooner will take over the duties of the Pilot Station from the three masted vessel at present anchored there.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Fox	Capt Allen	T Hunt, C S I, R N Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr J Harvey R N	Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr A St C Bowden	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr N B Huddleston	R I Marini
R I M S General Brackenbury	Lt Comdr Robinson	Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 28.

Banca	3794	Collyer	P & O S N Co
Brinkburn	2422	Jelland	W & A G & Co
Budrie	1613	Jones	B & P S N Co
Birmingham	2612	McCarter	T Morrison & Co
Beswada	3270	Hamlyn	M M & Co
Claverosk	2440	Taylor	W & A Graham & Co
Gerd	751	Andreasen	F F Campbell & Co
Gymeric	2558	Williams	E Tajbhoy
Lindula	2183	Butler	M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	King	M M & Co
Nadir	2041	White...Calcutta	T Morrison & Co
Okara	3437	Kedslie ...Stream...N F	M M & Co
Persia	4198	Haughton	P & O Co
Rance	3634	McLinnan	T Morrison & Co
Saifi	502	Baldwin	B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	Shah S N Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	P & O Co
Trigonia	1052	Hofman	Indo Burma Petro Co
Warora	2564	Maude ...N F	M M & Co
Zillah	24 2	Webber	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chyebassa	3992	Wadge	Antwerp	9-5	M M & Co
B King Edward	2831	Dames	Antwerp	2-5	W & A Graham & Co
C&R Ellerslie	2187	Whitehead	Amsterdam	29-4	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Langton Hall	2882	Clement	Manchester	29-4	Killick Nixon & Co
G Nuddia	1944	Davidson	Genoa	6-5	W& A Graham & Co
H Islami	1604	Green	Mauritius	28-4	B&P S N Co
K Iddesleigh	2582	Cutcheon	Hamburg	8-5	T Morrison & Co
M Irishmere	2326	Hunter	Dunkirk	29-4	W & A Graham & Co
N Dumbarmoor	2331	Owens	Rutterdam	1-5	W & A Graham & Co
O Kanzler	2865	Schutt	Durban	19-5	A S & Co
P Clan Stuart	2215	Walker	Malabar Coast	3-5	J Finlay & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Beekbergen	2447	De Hind	Antwerp	30-4	T Morrison & Co
2 Castalia	4081	Hamilton	Liverpool	7-5	W & A Graham & Co
3 Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Liverpool	6-5	W & A Graham & Co
4 Dandolo	3197	Giacopello	Calcutta	29-4	Venice S N Co
5 Moltkefels	3084	Schneider	Karachi	4-5	W & A Graham & Co
6 Homayun	2152	Mhkny	Genoa	10-5	B & P S N Co
7 Koerber	3163	Foresti	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
9 Clan McDougalla	2976	Sterling	Dunkirk	29-4	James Finlay & Co
15 Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	5-5	N Y Kaisha
16 Sidmouth	2605	Jones	Antwerp	29-4	T Morrison & Co
M W D D					
Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	6-5	P & O Co
Offside O					
Shirley	2219	Stone	Calcutta	1-5	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
28	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Apr 23
	R I M S Dufferin	Huddleston	Hongkong, April 4
	Chyebassa	Wadge	Antwerp, Mar 13
	Bezwada	Hamlyn	Rangoon, Apr 9

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Mira	Saunders	Portsaid via Karachi
	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Corunna	Cuckney	New York, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Macdougal, Stirling for Dunkirk.

" Islami, Green for Mauritius via Karachi

The following vessel was entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Chyebassa for Antwerp, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	From
14	Flamingo	Calcutta
22	Clan Chattan	Liverpool
24	Tara	Straits
25	Bangala	Negapatam
25	Fultala	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, left Suez on the evening of the 26th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Thursday, the 27th instant at 6 p. m.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Bohemia, from Trieste left Aden on the 27th instant and is due here on the 2nd May at 8 a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 29th April.

347. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for practice on Saturdays from 2 to 5 p.m. until further orders.

348. Members in possession of any article of Equipment will please return the same to Head-Quarters at once.

349. Adjutant's Office—It is notified for information that the Adjutant's Office and Armoury at the New Head-Quarters, Council Road, will be open from 1st proximo.

Miniature Range, Clothing Stores &c. will remain at Carnac Road.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th April.

165. Strength.—The following members having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

Sapper C. W. Robinson E. E. Company.

E. P GUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

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FORT BOMBAY.

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MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	3 10 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
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(A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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NAPIER.
It is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

DIEU ET MON DROIT
The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 29th April, 1911.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE REAL.

BOMBAY is a City seen from afar. Not much of it is set upon a hill; but every year its outlines are eagerly scanned by the increasing numbers that approach our shores, and for many years to come it will continue to be more familiar to sight and to memory than any other city in the East. Before this year is over, if no untoward accident or dire epidemic intervene, Bombay will have filled a still greater place in the world's regard. The landing of the King and his courtiers will draw attention from the remotest corners, and wherever a newspaper or a magazine penetrates there will be some mention of Bombay and some description of its beauties. These are very great. Few cities enjoy such scenic advantages; and to the visitor who watches the sweep of the coastline and the mingling of colour effects from the ascent of Malabar Hill, Bombay will seem not unworthy to be the gateway of an Empire and the landing place of a King. Among the suggestions of preparation for the Royal visit, the most interesting is the proposal to reproduce a portion of old Bombay and to show His Majesty what the city was like when it passed over to British. The suggestion has more than antiquarian interest. If the proposal is carried out, a contrast will arise between the old and the new, and an impetus will at once be given to the development of the city on sane as well as on historic lines. In spite of all that has been done of late years for the improvement of Bombay, an uneasy feeling still exists that the city itself is neither so wholesome nor yet so stately as it might be. Ten years ago nature forced our rulers' attention to the neglected condition of the city proper and hastened an expansion which was long overdue; and the city seems never since to have had time to collect its thoughts.

Among our public buildings there is not one to show to the stranger within our gates, and though the rows of shops and houses that have lately sprung up have met the wants of a growing community, there is little to be proud of in any recent erection. Styles of building suitable for colder climates have been indiscriminately adopted; and the demand in house accommodation which sprang up on the appearance of plague has induced wide departures from a common architectural standard. Until at the present time the groups of flats in which the upper classes are housed, serve, like patches on an old garment, chiefly to remind us of better days. For enough of the old remains to show us what Bombay might have been. The older buildings in the business quarter are still distinguished by simplicity and dignity, and when we turn to the once fashionable suburbs of Byculla and Mazagon and see how our predecessors lived sixty years ago, we realise that we have lost something both in our private and in our civic life. The builders of those days had ideas, perhaps, because they had leisure, they attended to people's requirements and built with instinctive grace; but also because they carried on a tradition and practised a style which the conditions of climate and material had gone to form. For, if we look further back into the quieter nooks of the native city, we find the traces of the same architectural arrangement; and further back still in the remains of old Bombay and in the ruins of Portuguese settlements up and down the coast, the influence of an artistic people is still sufficiently visible, to bring the past before us and to suggest that there is something missing in our surroundings to-day.

It may be too late to go back now, and it may be too much to hope that the existing portions of the modern city will ever change their aspect. But in this year of great doings, a fresh opportunity of controlling the future of the city is presented. New schemes of extension have just been published by Government and by the Trust, specially charged with the improvement of Bombay, and large areas will soon be opened out for building on both at Colaba and in the north of the island. It would be something worse than a pity, it would be a misfortune, if this opportunity were allowed to pass, and if the buildings on the new estates are allowed to rise in the usual haphazard fashion, with no suggestion of locality or climate and without a dominating scheme of colour and of shape. For, if Bombay is ever to be a city worthy of its place in the Empire and of its situation by the sea, the foundations of the new and greater city which is destined to arise must now be laid. What use should be made of the old foundations, and whether the new should be imposed upon or laid alongside the old, are questions they will solve themselves in practice. But great buildings do not happen. Whether in Venice or in Agra they are parts of a whole; and without a background of domestic architecture the cleverest efforts of professional architects will be out of place and vain. With the increasing resources of applied science the new Bombay may be a city of simple dwellings and comfortable mansions in which private life will go on in ease and refinement, and in the midst of which noble palaces and halls shall stand as the testimony of the people's civic and imperial devotion.

◆

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MSS. SOME time ago we referred to Sir Thomas Phillipps, who has been well called the king of manuscripts and book collectors. So voraciously did he collect during his long life of eighty in the most out of the way places the most precious books, and papers and parchments. He inherited as well as increased a large fortune and spent it all on his favourite pursuit. He was of course a bibliomaniac, but there was method in his madness. He was as shrewd in spending money upon his hobby as he was in making it in his lace business. He knew full well that most of the manuscripts and rare books and documents that he was buying at even extravagant prices would at a later day fetch much more than what he was paying for them. And in this he was quite justified. He died in 1872 and collected in times when books and manuscripts were cheaply acquired because, for one thing, there were not many persons who had such refined taste. In our times the prices of these rarities have gone up considerably, and tend still to rise. Sir Thomas had the shrewdness to foresee all this, and gave instructions to his executors and their successors to sell his vast collection slowly and in small lots. The first sale took place in 1885, and though twenty-six years have elapsed, the sales still continue at pretty regular intervals of a year, and the end of the collection is by no means yet in sight. The prices realised at these sales are very high and far above those which Phillipps paid in his time. His Cheltenham collection has rendered him famous in literature, but it was also a very good investment and his executors are realising handsome sums every year from the judicious sales.

Sir Thomas Phillipps also proved a benefactor in literature, as from his collection several important works of forgotten writers have been recovered in manuscript and published. Every time that a sale of his collection takes place and a portion of its vast contents is exposed to the critical gaze of learned enquirers, expectations are raised that some valuable historical document on old parchment hoarded by the worthy baronet or some precious but hitherto unpublished manuscript may turn up to astonish as well as please the antiquaries curious in such matters. The extremely important memoirs of Manucci of the time of Aurangzib were included in one of those sales and were sold to the Berlin Imperial Library without being recognised at the time. The great value of this particular MS. was afterwards recognised by Mr Irvine who has since published them to the great delight of all those interested in Indian history. Another of these sales of Phillips' MSS. is to take place soon and some valuable discoveries are expected. Among the lot put up this time are to be some documents which once belonged to the great English antiquary and herald, Sir William Dugdale. This raises the hope though, a remote one, that we may find the manuscript of Marsham's Docquet Book which is so extremely important as having some of the transactions of the cavaliers at Oxford in Charles I.'s reign. Marsham was clerk of the Docquets and this Book has preserved official abstracts of several historical Oxford documents. Much uncertainty prevails over the history of the Royalist party at Oxford, but a great part of it could be recovered if this Docquet Book could be recovered. It came into the possession of Dugdale after escaping the conflagration in which all the books and papers referring to the Oxford Cavaliers were burnt, and after the latter's death in 1685 went to the Ashmolean Museum so called after his son-in-law who founded it. But that Museum does not possess it now and nobody knows where the precious manuscript may be. It may be in the Phillipps' collection, as there are several items there which once belonged to Dugdale. Once the MSS. Docquet Book was printed but the impression was withheld from the public for certain reasons and there are at present only two or three copies of this known to be in existence.

◆

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA. CONCILIATORY correspondence has been passing between General Smuts and Mr. Gandhi, and the telegram, which we publish this morning, suggests that a satisfactory solution of the immigration question has been found. We sincerely trust that this will eventually be the outcome of the situation, but we advise friends of the British Indians in South Africa not to accept all the professions of General Smuts too readily. He has made a sudden change of front, but we have yet to learn to what extent there has been a change of the Union Government's intentions. In his correspondence with Mr. Gandhi, the Minister of the Interior appears to have forecasted the new legislation, which is to replace the withdrawn Immigration Bill in very general terms only, and it is quite impossible to judge at present whether the Government's attitude has actually improved. General Smuts says, that legislation will be introduced next session "ensuring the legal equality of all immigrants, with differential treatment in an administrative, as distinct from a statutory sense." In the meantime temporary certificates will be issued to educated Asiatics now in the Transvaal if passive resistance is suspended. The terms, we have quoted might just as well apply to the Bill which has just been withdrawn as to the new measure, and in themselves afford no guarantee that the immigration regulations will be relaxed to a satisfactory degree. We must wait to see what the exact nature of the "differential treatment in an administrative sense" may be. Evidently these overtures are being accepted in a more or less sceptical spirit by the large colony of Indians in Johannesburg. It was only after a heated debate lasting for four hours that they agreed to accept General Smuts' terms as a basis of further negotiation. But finally they wisely decided to show a cordial spirit of conciliation and giving Mr. Ghandhi a free hand, left it to him to make the best terms he could for them. Consequently, for the time being, at any rate, General Smuts has secured one of his main objects and passive resistance will cease. However, while it is not possible to judge how far the Union Government are really willing to go to satisfy the claims of the Indians, there are, we think, distinctly encouraging signs in the situation, which lead us to hope that they will lead in the not distant future, to a considerable improvement in the condition of Asiatic immigration, if not an entirely satisfactory solution of the question. There is of course a reason for General Smuts' sudden display of friendliness and for his desire to see passive resistance at an end, and we think it may be found in the brief cable which was received the other day from Natal. The embargo which the Government of India laid upon the emigration of Indian coolics to that colony has created such a shortage of labour and has put the planters to such straits that they have decided to petition the Government of India to cancel their prohibition. Obviously, while this petition is under consideration, it would be well for South Africa to present as peaceful and happy an appearance as possible. If this is the game of bluff which the South African Government is playing, we do not for a moment believe that it will deceive Lord Hardinge. We do not think there is any danger that the Government of India will give way until the British Indians in South Africa have been assured satisfactory treatment, and as labour conditions in Natal are creating an urgent situation, we hope it will not be very long before some genuine relief is afforded those who have fought so long and so courageously for their rights.

SHEEP AS PULVERISERS. ANY one who has seen the track beaten in a road or field by a flock of sheep passing over it, will understand the credit farmers give them for pulverising certain soils to the benefit of the ensuing crop. The trampling of the ground by other herds does not produce the same result. There was much sense in the statement made by a member of the Road Board Conference some time ago, when, dilating on the causes of road-dust, he attributed it everywhere in towns to horse-traffic, but on country roads to sheep most of all. Any one who has followed in their wake over a muddy highway will realise the justice of this, for right across the road the mud is so well mixed and so evenly distributed, that it is impossible to find a clean spot, and, if the weather be dry, the surface is ground into the very finest and deepest dust. The neatly divided and sharp hoof of the sheep breaks up the earth in a degree only realised by the interested observer. This power in the sheep's little foot has earned for it with shrewd farmers the name of "the golden hoof," so valuable do they consider the work it performs automatically on the land. In India, perhaps, the hardness of the soil in the long rainless months does not allow it to respond in the same way to the passing of sheep over its surface, but ask any farmer of light, chalky land in England why he keeps sheep, and he will answer because they pay a double debt to his fields, they manure and tread them fine, besides earning him the value of their wool and finally of their mutton. Farmers might as mere stock-raising make more money by rearing other animals, but the bye-products and the incidental good done literally by sheep's tratters would be lost. Nibbling down the tops in a turnip field a flock soon enriches and refines the soil, while building up many a good joint of mutton for their owner.

THE Viceroy, during his visit to Delhi yesterday, was to discuss with Sir John Hewett and Sir T. R. Wynne the question of local train arrangements.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's s.s. "Delhi," with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay, at noon, to-morrow.

THE Maharaja Holkar of Indore landed at Dover from the Continent, on April 10 and travelled to London.

IT is calculated that the contingents representing the Indian Army and the Imperial Service Troops at the Coronation in London will remain in England for about three weeks.

THE Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes is prepared to allow a concession of 10 per cent. on return tickets to Marseilles, and 15 per cent. on single tickets, to Journalists who attend the Press Congress at Plymouth.

AT the Durbar held last week at Jellalabad, the Amir of Afghanistan announced that forced labour would not be employed on canal or road works. He also stated that punitive posts would be established in the Shinwari country owing to the misconduct of the tribesmen.

THE Shah of Persia has shown his sympathy with the movement for providing a mosque in London for the use of Mahomedan residents and visitors by a donation of £1,000 A like donation from the Sultan of Turkey was recently announced. Thus the scheme has the practical support of the Sovereigns of the two principal independent Moslem states. The General Committee has been joined by the Prima Minister of Persia (the Sipahdar Azam), the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Persian Charge d'Affaires in Washington.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE MINISTRY AND ITS SUPPORTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 14.

"THE Government are in real danger at the present moment and silently losing support and confidence throughout the country owing to the unfortunate episodes in connection with the administration which have been two frequent of late." This quotation is not from a Conservative journal but from that influential organ of Liberal Nonconformity—there is, as Sir George Chubb and his friends are constantly reminding us, a Nonconformity that is not politically Liberal—the *British Weekly*. The extract given above is followed by a fierce attack on Mr. McKenna, who, poor man, has "never scored," has "made glaring and terrible mistakes," has "never in any speech or in any action impressed the country as a man of power and resource," and in short, leaves the impression that he is not equal to his post. Although the Little Navyites would, metaphorically speaking, like to string over Mr. McKenna up the yard-arm of one of his ships, there are some who think that he has only been used by the *British Weekly* as a whipping boy, and that the outburst is intended for the benefit of those who occupy more influence in the Cabinet than he does. The Nonconformists may be, as Gladstone styled them, the backbone of the Liberal party, but they are not the most disciplined of politicians, and as they have shown before they place their grievances above the general interests of their party. The *British Weekly* and those it represents may have been made more fretful by Mr. Runciman's treatment of the question of the Holmes Circular, though the matter does not directly affect the Nonconformists more than any other religious section. I am amused at the sudden discovery that the permanent officials of our Government departments never do anything, except by order or with the permission of the Minister who happens for the time being to occupy the position of their political chief. Even so strong and masterful a personality as the late Marquis of Salisbury—I say nothing about living statesmen—probably was more in the hands of the staff of the Foreign Office than is generally supposed. To add to Mr. Asquith's anxieties—if the Prime Minister who never seems to let anything worry him considers their anxieties, the Welsh Liberals are still showing their teeth; indeed, they are becoming increasingly aggressive and their aggressiveness is not of the kind that can be stopped by giving an appointment to this man and that. It is not only that they object to Home Rule coming before Welsh Disestablishment, but they are taking up an attitude with regard to the Irish question that must, I fancy, be slightly disquieting to Mr. Redmond. That attitude may be summed up in the words "Home Rule All Round and no Preferential Treatment." At the annual meeting of the Welsh National Liberal Council, held yesterday, at Mountain Ash, the usual resolutions were passed including one demanding disestablishment and disendowment "with all possible speed" after the settlement of the Lords Veto. Then came the *piece de resistance*. This was a resolution in favour of the creation of four National Chambers, controlled by an elected Imperial Senate as "the best solution of the existing Constitutional deadlock and the most effective remedy for the present congestion of Legislative business," and urging the Welsh Liberal members promptly to take "effective steps" and co-operate as far possible with those Scottish members who had declared in favour of national self-government. The mover, Mr. E. T. John, M. P., declared that Home Rule all round is the settled policy not only of Wales but of Liberalism—I am not quite so sure of that—and he went on to say that the only point of divergence is that this policy for Wales and Scotland should come forthwith rather than follow Home Rule for Ireland. The loyalty of Wales to the Liberal Party since 1868 had not obtained for her anything like the solid and tangible results that might have been looked for, and he believed that if they were to go in some measure along with the representatives of Scotland, they would be allowed to obtain from Parliament much greater recognition of their views and desires. Between the Welsh and the Scottish there was no disagreement, and if those two parties came together they would be practically equal to the Irish Party in numerical strength and were entitled to equal consideration. The seconder was Mr. Rattan, M.P., who is not a Welshman and does not sit for a Welsh seat, though he resides in Monmouthshire which politically seems to be regarded by our Cymric friends as a portion of the Principality. The resolution was carried unanimously, but I observe that one of the speakers the Rev. David Davies, made it clear that he only supported the motion "on the condition that this question did not direct their attention from that of Welsh Disestablishment." It is undesirable that the Welsh people as a whole are keen for disestablishment and disendowment, but are they as keen for a National Parliament ? That remains to be seen.

ANDERSON DINNER.

The "Anderson Dinner" is to take place at the Whitehall Rooms on the 24th of May. "What is the 'Anderson Dinner' ?" some of your readers may ask. It owes its origin, I believe, to a bequest of a former chairman or director of the P. and O. Company of the name of Anderson. He left a sum of money with a request that the interest thereon should be expended in an annual dinner of the board. Instead of obeying his injunction literally the interest is allowed to accumulate and then about once in ten years or so the directors use the available funds with, of course, something substantial added on their own account, in entertaining the friends of the P. and O. at a lavish banquet. No more agreeable assembly of the kind is held in London, and I speak of the feast of reason and flow of soul as well as the feast and flow of a material character, and an invitation to the Anderson Dinner is thankfully received. Some of the wittiest postprandial speeches I have ever listened to have been those delivered at Anderson Dinners, for Sir Thomas Sutherland is as skilful in his selection of speakers on the occasions as he is in managing the affairs of the great company of which he is the head.

THE LIGHTER RHETORIC.

Apropos there seems to be a dearth of really first class after-dinner speakers as there is a dearth of first class Parliamentary orators. In his prime Mr. Justin McCarthy, who never attends public banquets now, was difficult to beat. Next to, or perhaps before him, I should put Lord Rathmore, better known by his former name—Mr. David Plunket—who does not often speak in these days and whom I heard last at an Anderson Dinner. I remember a conversation with Bradlaugh in the course of which he said he considered Mr. Plunket as he then was, by far the finest speaker in the House of Commons after Gladstone. If Plunket came immediately after Gladstone Bradlaugh was himself a good third. There is nobody in Parliament now who could hold a candle to him, and I do not make an exception even in favour of Mr. Asquith. Two Liberals the other day were discussing the Prime Minister's style on the platform and in the House. One said of Mr. Asquith's eloquence "It always leaves me cold." The other man, a brilliant journalist, remarked "It always gives me a stomachache." However, to give the Premier his due if he never rises to the higher flights of oratory and never hypnotises the hearer as Gladstone did. Mr. Asquith is what the G. O. M. never was a master of lucidity. Amongst living Englishmen I do not know any one—Lord Rathmore apart—who excels the Common Serjeant, Sir Frederick Bosanquet—in the art of proposing or replying to a toast. But the champion after-dinner speaker in London is undoubtedly the Hon. John L. Griffiths, Consul-General for the United States, albeit he is sometimes a little too long worded. He keeps the whole table in a roar. One of his endless stock of good story which I heard him relate in the presence of the Lord High Chancellor and half the Judiciary, I may be permitted to repeat in view of the growing demand for the deportation of the emissaries from Utah who are turning the heads of our female domestics and factory girls. One of the wives of a Mormon Elder, after a journey, returned home to find her lord serioulyill. She was met by the doctor who told her that the condition of the disciple of Brigham Young was such that he could not allow her to pass. She indignantly protested. "I claim my right to be by the side of my husband" she excitedly declared as she tried to force her way to the forbidden apartment. "Madame," the doctor replied, "all the best places are taken." Another of his quips was that in this country a man accused of the capital offence is arrested, sued and hanged in less time than it takes to empanel a jury in the United States. There is some truth in the sarcasm, for, although, we are fond of criticising in a somewhat superior manner the long drawn out murder trials of other countries, the slower process may betoken a greater regard for human life and the impatience which an English Judge sometimes shows when the proceedings on such occasions are as he thinks unduly prolonged, is not perhaps altogether edifying.

STINIE MORRISON.

The learned Judge, who tried Stinie Morrison, complained at least once that the accused's advocate was occupying more time than his Lordship thought necessary. And perhaps there was some justification for Justice Darling's remonstrance, but this strange case called for minute investigation as the sequel shows. You will doubtless have heard by telegram that Mr. Churchill has advised the King to commute the sentence to penal servitude. Morrison's friends, who, it is surmised, must have had some Jewish organization behind them, worked very hard on his behalf and, it is said, the signatures to the reprieve petition numbered over 70,000 "including all sorts and conditions of people—ladies of title, army officers, clergymen, magistrates." Whether the Home Secretary's decision was *propter hoc*, it was *post hoc*. This is not made a ground of complaint; nor so far as I am aware are there many people who object to Morrison having been saved from the gallows. The criticism evoked by the Home Secretary's action is practically all the other way. If he ought not to be hanged he ought not to be kept in prison. Mr. Churchill, it is argued, should, if there is a doubt in the case, have given the man the full benefit of it and recommended a full pardon. On this side of the Tweed the formula "Not Proven" is highly objected to, indeed is almost regarded as pitiful and mean, but even in Scotland no man against whom a verdict of "Not Proven" is returned is as a consequence deprived of his liberty. We may, therefore, expect the agitation for the release of Morrison notwithstanding his antecedents to be maintained on the plea that if a man is not proved guilty he must according to English ideas be presumed innocent. The *Westminster Gazette* is more ingenious than convincing in its comments on the affair. After observing that the situation is one in which it can do "little harm" to be somewhat illogical, says : "Plainly there are in the minds of the Home Secretary and of others doubts whether the evidence of indentification is quite strong enough. There are unsatisfactory features which make it desirable that a sentence which leaves all things unchangeable shall not be carried out. So long as Morrison is not hanged there is time for further investigation. It may well be that any new evidence to be obtained will only confirm the verdict of guilty and make it clear that the prisoner ought to have been hanged. If so, the difference between a life sentence and the death penalty is not great that anybody's sense of justice need be injured. If, however, further evidence should increase the doubt of guilt it will be possible to give force to that doubt, since the prisoner will be alive." Apply the same principle to criminal cases all round and would not a pretty extensive additions have to be made to the prison accommodation of this country ? According to the *Daily Mail*, Mr. Abinger declares that since the appeal was dismissed he has been able to place at the disposal of the Home Office reliable information showing that at the end of November Morrison was in possession of a considerable sum of money. If that be correct, surely it increases one's surprise at Mr. Churchill's apparent weakness.

THE FUTURE OF BRITISH TRADE.

Coming so soon after the All-British Shopping Week, it was rather a shock to read that at a not important centre in the North of England, the local Coronation Committee had ordered nearly 12,000 mugs from a German, firm for presentation to the school children because the price was some 2s. a dozen cheaper than the specimen submitted by Home manufacturers. An "official statement" published this morning, seeks to make out that the question of the Committee is not so unpatriotic as it seemed. In the first place it is stated that the mug was selected from 30 samples and was best at the price. But what is price on an occasion like a Coronation? The second reason is as follows : There was some doubt whether the Staffordshire manufacturers could deliver the goods in time. "I should like to hear what the Staffordshire manufacturers have to say about this." "The order," the official statement goes on, "has been placed with a British form" which finds it absolutely necessary to carry out its secret processes of manufacture in Saxony." Why, I wonder. We are are assured that the basic material from which the cups are made is purchased in Cornwall, and that the design and the chief patent involved in the manufacture are both British. Finally, it is explained that the words "Made in Germany" will not appear on the mugs. Comforting no doubt, but none the less a *suppressio veri*. Those who are interested in the controversy started by Lord Furness on our supposed imperfect methods of looking for business should read a letter which a competent writer, Mr. Arthur Samuel, contributes to the *Times*. He does not think much of the idea of Oxford and Cambridge men as commercial travellers. Many heads of business houses regard the "University habit of mind" as not exactly conducive to successful "business bringing."

(Continued on ppage 8.)

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF NEW TERMS.

Mr. Gandhi has a Free Hand to Negotiate.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, APRIL 27.

As a satisfactory solution of the immigration question, conciliatory correspondence between General Smuts, the Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Gandhi is published, in which the former gives assurances that legislation will be introduced next session ensuring the legal equality of all immigrants with differential treatment in an administrative, as distinct from a statutory, sense. Temporary certificates will be issued to educated Asiatics now in the Transvaal, if passive resistance is suspended.

General Smuts added that he would ask Lord Gladstone to consider favourably the release of the imprisoned passive resisters.

JOHANNESBURG, APRIL 28.

A large meeting of Indians was held here, and a heated debate, lasting for four hours, took place.

It was agreed to accept General Smuts' terms, thus giving Mr. Gandhi a free hand for the final negotiations.

AN ADVISORY IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Mr. Asquith Memorialised.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Mr. Asquith, to-day, received a deputation to present a memorial signed by 222 members of both sides of the House of Commons, in favour of the establishment of an Advisory Imperial Council.

Mr. Asquith was sympathetic, and said he would gladly submit the memorial to the Imperial Conference, on the occasion of the discussion of a similar resolution from New Zealand. Nothing, he added, was practicable or feasible without the fullest concurrence of the overseas dominions.

COTTON-GROWING IN THE EMPIRE.

King Edward Memorial.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Lord Rotherham, speaking at Manchester, said that the cotton-spinning industry was not doing very well. It was suffering from over-production, but the position of weaving was most hopeful, though the scarcity of raw material was still disquieting.

LONDON, APRIL 28

The Local Government Board has approved the scheme of the Lancashire County Council, by which the sum of £10,000, belonging to the King Edward Coronation Fund, is to be allocated to cotton-growing within the Empire as a permanent memorial to King Edward.

NEXT BRITISH AGENT IN EGYPT.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says it is rumoured that Sir Matthew Nathan will succeed Sir Eldon Gorst as British Agent in Egypt.

[Lt.-Col. Sir Maltthew Nathan who has been Secretary to the General Post Office since 1909, began life as a Royal Engineer and twice saw active service. In 1899, he administrated the Government of Sierra Leone, from 1900 to 1903 was Governor of the Gold Coast, from 1903 to 1907 held a like position at Hongkong and was Governor of Natal from 1907 to 1909.]

THE HOME BUDGET.

To be Introduced after Veto Bill.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Mr. Asquith said he hoped the Budget would be presented as soon as the Veto Bill was disposed of by the House of Commons.

THE YEMEN CAMPAIGN.

PERIM, APRIL 28.

Natives report that Imam Yahya, who declared war on the Turks in the Yemen, has been captured at Sanaa.

AUSTRALIAN POLITICS.

SYDNEY, APRIL 28.

Mr. Hughes, the Federal Attorney-General, says that the questions just submitted to the referendum will again be submitted to the people at the next federal elections, when greater interest is assured.

THE CORONATION.

OTTAWA, APRIL 28.

It is understood that a caucus of Liberal Members decided that it was impossible to accept the invitation of the British Parliamentary Committee to send a delegation from the Canadian Parliament to the Coronation, owing to the probable prolongation of the debate on the Reciprocity Bill.

RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, APRIL 28.

President Taft, in a speech on the reciprocity agreement, said that talk of annexation of Canada should be treated as a platform joke.

FEZ CUT OFF FROM RELIEF.

Whole City a Prey to Anarchy.

REPORT OF MAJOR BREMOND'S DEATH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TANGIER, APRIL 27.

A bold attempt by M. Boisset, the French Consular Agent at Alcazar, to take money, ammunition and supplies to Major Bremond, has been unsuccessful. Fez and Major Bremond's mahalla, which is some thirty miles from Fez, are thus cut off from relief. The only communication possible is by means of native couriers, who are exposed to great dangers and travel mostly at night.

M. Boisset's Moorish soldiers refused to advance, the ferry-boats on the Werba River having been sunk. He then heard that Major Bremond was returning to Fez, and so abandoned the mission.

The flying column of the French colonial troops cannot reach Fez in less than ten days even if unopposed. It is three thousand strong.

A reassuring feature of to-night's messages from Morocco is that Major Bremond, contrary to rumours, is well supplied with ammunition.

TANGIER, APRIL 28.

There is an unconfirmed report here that Major Bremond has been killed.

MADRID, APRIL 28.

According to a letter from Fez, via Ceuta, some Europeans, disguised as Moors, have taken refuge in the Consulate, where they have been for three days, unable to leave, as the city is a prey to anarchy. They fear that the provisions in the Consulate will give out shortly.

THE ATTACK OF THE TRIBES,

Tangier, April 9.

The Berber tribes, estimated at about 3,000 strong, unsuccessfully attacked the south-eastern walls of Fez on the morning of April 2. Towards midday, they retired, and skirting the line of hills immediately to the south, renewed the attack in the afternoon near the Sultan's Palace on the south-west. They were well within range of the Artillery, which, commanded by Colonel Mangin, kept up a heavy cross-fire. The tribesmen again retreated, this time to the plains on the west of the city.

Meanwhile a distressing panic occurred in the Jews' quarter, which the presence of the French Consul did much to quell. The rest of the town remained tolerably calm, and many inhabitants rendered assistance in the defence of the walls.

The Sultan and the Maghzen are reported to be highly satisfied with the result of the day's fighting.

All was calm on the morning of the 3rd, when the courier left.

Tangier, April 11.

A telegram from Melilla states that 3,000 Spanish troops have left that town and are moving in a south-easterly direction. All preparations have been made there, including the provision of ambulances for active service, and rumours are current of the despatch of one brigade to Alhucemas.

No couriers arrived from Fez either yesterday or to-day, no doubt owing to the torrential rains and swollen rivers.

Tangier, April 12.

Letters have been received from Fez, dated the early morning of the 8th inst. It appears that the situation has not changed for the better, and is still very serious. The rebel tribes continue to receive reinforcements, but heavy rains have prevented activities. The Hyaina tribe on whom the Sultan counted for assistance, have demanded as compensation for their loyalty, terms which the Sultan cannot possibly entertain, as being contrary to international agreements. Some 400 horsemen and about 200 foot, however, arrived from the Beni Warain, a Berber tribe whose territory lies south of Tesa. In return for high pay and other privileges they agreed to assist the Sultan and immediately began pillaging the shops and committing every kind of disorder. A distressing panic occurred and the authorities forbade the Beni Warain, who were camped immediately outside the city walls, to enter Fez. Thereupon they promptly entered into negotiations with the rebels.

The garrison is short of ammunition, but an attempt is being made to forward shells and cartridges from Alcazar, where a caravan of munitions, which was "en route" for Fez, was obliged to halt. A postscript to a letter, dated the morning of the 8th, states that an attack is momentarily expected upon the town.

REVOLUTIONARY RIOT IN CANTON.

Troops Quell the Mob.

HONGKONG APRIL 28.

Following the arrest of a supposed revolutionary, his partisans armed with revolvers and wearing a distinctive badge set fire to the Viceroy's Yamen in Canton which burned for two hours. Troops engaged the rioters, killing, wounding and arresting many. A Chinese Colonel was wounded. The city gates have been closed. All is now quiet.

THE PERSIAN MEJLISS.

Rejects Imperial Bank Loan.

TEHERAN, APRIL, 28.

The Parliament yesterday discussed the Imperial Bank loan contract and rejected the Government motion that the second reading of the contract proposal be passed immediately on the ground of urgency.

The result is equivalent to a defeat of the Government.

PAUCITY OF STAFF AT PARKHURST.

Question in the House of Commons.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said that no complaint had reached the War Office, regarding the paucity of the staff at Parkhurst. The sergeant's suicide was clearly a case of insanity. A searching enquiry was being made.

REFORM OF THE LORDS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon announced that Lord Lansdowne would introduce the Bill for the reform of the House of Lords on May 8th. The delay was due to his indisposition.

SERVIA AND AUSTRIA.

King Peter's Visit Postponed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGRADE, APRIL 27.

The Austro-Hungarian Charge d'Affaires has notified the Foreign Minister of the postponement of Emperor Francis Joseph's reception of King Peter and has expressed the hope that King Peter would pay a visit in the autumn. The Minister replied expressing regrets and hopes for the Emperor's speedy recovery.

SOUTH PERSIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

Teheran Messages Confirmed.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

On enquiry in London, Reuter received confirmation of to-day's Teheran messages through the *Times* and through Reuter, except as regarding the Persian reply, on which subject it was merely stated that the Imperial Government had received it and was now considering it.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Probable Starters and Result.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The following are the probable starters in the One Thousand Guineas :—

Sceptre filly	Clark
Hair Trigger II	F. Wootton
Sandwich	Lynham
Ilia	Donoghue
Knockfeerna	O'Neill
Flying Countess	Trigg
Sospel	Stern
Lindoiya	Maher
Invicta	Dillon
Mary II	H. Jones
Atmah	Fox
Forest Lassie	William Griggs
Lucky Slave	Templeman
Radiancy	Martin
Persephone	Rickaby
Joie de Vivre	Winter.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The result of the One Thousand Guineas Race was as follows :—

Atmah	1
Radiancy	2
Knockfeerna	3

Sixteen started.

Won by a short head, two lengths between the second and third.

Betting :—7 to 1 against Atmah ; 25 to 1 against Radiancy ; and 100 to 8 against Knockfeerna.

The Race.—Hair Trigger who was a favourite at 6 to 5 against jumped off smartly, but was beaten at the bushes. Radiancy led slightly nearing home from Knockfeerna, Atmah and Sospel, Atmah winning a fine race,

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

In to-day's football matches Celtic beat Hamilton Academicals by three goals to nil, and Bradford City beat Middlesbrough by one goal to nil.

INDIAN TEA TRADE WTH CHINA

Reported Prohibition Denied.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

A few weeks ago reports reached Calcutta from China that the authotities in Pekin were contemplating the issue of orders to prohibit the importation of Indian teas. The Secretary of State has now informed the Government that these rumours are unfounded. Any alterations in the present Customs regulations would necessarily have to be sanctioned by the Treaty Powers.

THE LATE MR. QUANBROUGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 28.

The funeral of J. G. A. Quanbrough, late Chief Clerk, Sadar Court and Superintendent of the Commissioner's Printing Press, who expired on Wednesday, took place last evening and was very largely attended. Amongst those present being Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Commissioner, in Sind, Mr. C. A. Beyts, Collector of Karachi, Mr. R. C. Gibson, Assistant Commissioner and other officials. The deceased was the son of the late Lieutenant G. Quanbrough of the Long Melford, Suffolk, England, an officer of the Indian Navy who settled in Sind in the early days of the conquest on retirement from active service. The deceased retired from service in 1908 owing to failing health.

NEW LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB.

Hon'ble Mr. Douie Assumes Charge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL, 28.

The Hon'ble Mr. Douie took over charge as officiating Lieutenant-Governor this morning at eight; a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Fort.

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

A "Gazette of India " Extraordinary, issued this evening, has the following;—"A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieut. Governor of the Punjab and its dependencies, consequent on the grant of leave for three months and nine days to the Hon'ble Sir Louis William Dane, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., the Governor-General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict. Chap. 106 and subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. James McCrone Douie, C. S. I., First Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to officiate as Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and its dependencies during the absence of Sir Louis Dane on the said leave. The Hon'ble Mr. Douie has this day assumed charge of the office of Lieut-Governor of the Punjab and its dependencies.

NEW KING GEORGE RUPEES.

To be Ready for Delhi Durbar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

It is stated that the design for the new Indian rupee of King George is likely to be finally sanctioned by His Majesty very shortly, only a minor point having to be settled. The King-Emperor's head on the obverse side of the coin will bear a crown. The design is by Mr. Bertram McKennall, the Australian sculptor. On the reverse of the coin will be a wreath in which the rose, shamrock, thistle and lotus will be entwined, enclosing the words "One Rupee India" and the year of coinage. This part of the design has been worked out in India by Mr. Percy Brown in consultation with Mint authorities. The Indian Mints will be in the position to issue the new coin in time for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Conductor for Massed Bands.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

In connection with the question of the massed bands at the Durbar and the note in the *Pioneer* on it, it is understood that terms which might be fairly called generous were proposed to the officer concerned to induce him to undertake the work again. The overtures, however, were unsuccessful, and it is now a question of finding a conductor elsewhere, as there is no intention of allowing this feature of the gathering to fall through.

PLAGUE AT DELHI.

No Decline in Mortality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

The continued prevalence of plague at Delhi must naturally cause some anxiety to the Durbar officials and the weekly official returns show no sign of any decline in mortality. During the last week the city itself had 41 cases and 41 deaths and the district 972 cases and 931 deaths. In the first week of April, the city accounted for 50 cases and 50 deaths and the district 537 cases and 592 deaths. In the following week the city recorded 70 cases and 65 deaths and the district 652 cases and 642 deaths. In the third week the city was responsible for 80 cases and 80 deaths and the district 637 cases and 541 deaths. The remainder of the Delhi Division is also badly affected, the district returns for the past week being as follows:—Hissar, 397 cases and 301 deaths; Rotak, 772 cases and 714 deaths; Karnal, 975 cases and 957 deaths; Umballa, 353 cases and 333 deaths; Gurgaon, 2,488 cases and 2,422 deaths; the figures for Gurgaon are for two weeks ending 22nd April.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roe, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Nagpur, reverts to Military duty.

Captain Holroyd, I.M.S., is selected for appointment in the Jail Department in Bengal.

Hon. Mr. Justice D. Chatterjee, of the Calcutta High Court, is granted one month's leave.

Rev. W. Thomson, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is posted to the Madras Presidency.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Major Grey, officiating Secretary, Board of Examiners, is replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Vaughan, I. A., becomes Cantonment Magistrate in Baluchistan.

Major Kirkwood, I. A., is appointed as Cantoment Magistrate in Bengal, and Captain W. K. H. Campbell I. A., in Bombay.

Colonel Croits, I. M. S., is promoted Surgeon-General.

Lord Hardinge is gazetted Honorary Colonel of the Calcutta Light Horse, Simla Volunteer Rifles and East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain Lorimer is posted as Political Agent, Bahrein.

Mr. L. D. Petrocochino acts as Consul for Greece in Calcutta vice Mr. Apostolides.

Major Prideau is appointed as Political Agent, Southern States of Rajputana.

Major Fayrer, I.M.S., is posted as Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand.

Captain Goodbody, I.M.S., is appointed Civil Surgeon, Bikaner.

Major Jacob, Political Agent, is granted one year's leave.

Captain Keyes is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, Peshin.

Captain Anderson, I.M.S., is appointed as Civil Surgeon, Dera Ismail Khan.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Chippendale, R. E., becomes Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the Gondal Porbandar Railway.

The Secretary of States for India has sanctioned the construction of a line of railway on the 2 feet 5 inches gauge from Broach on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway to Jambusar, a length of about 31 miles, as an integral part of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway. The project will be known as the Broach-Jambusar Branch of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction of a railway on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge from Bayana, a station on the Nagda-Muttra Railway to Agra, a length of 49·58 miles as an integral part of the Nagda-Muttra Railway. The project will be known as the Bayana as Agra Branch of the Nagda-Muttra Railway.

PROPOSED UNANI-AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL, 28.

The proposal of a Unani-Ayurvedic College at Delhi which was made at the last Tibbi Conference has met with influential support. The Nawab of Rampur sometime ago promised half a lakh as a gift; now the Begum of Bhopal has promised thirty thousand, the Maharaja of Gwalior and many others have expressed their hearty sympathy.

BISHOP DEPRIVED OF HIS SEE.

Pension Granted as Compensation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 28.

The Right Rev. D. Antonio Barroso, formerly Bishop of Maylapur, Madras, and until recently Bishop of Oporto in the Portuguese Republic, has been deprived of his bishopric for having ordered a joint pastoral of the Portuguese bishops to be read in the churches of his diocese on the first Sunday in Lent. The Council of Ministers have declared the see of Oporto vacant, but in recognition of the services rendered by the ex-bishop, beyond the seas in South Africa and in Madras, and in acknowledgement of his personal virtues a life pension of £240 has been granted him by the Colonial Office of the Portuguese Republic.

POISONOUS GASES IN UNUSED WELL.

Two Men Asphyxiated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 28.

A Travancore correspondent writes that a fortnight ago a tragic incident took place in a village near Mulagumoodu in South Travancore. It appears that a man, with a view to cleaning an old and unused well, sent a coolie down into it, who after having sent up two buckets full of dirt ceased to send any more and made no response to any call from above. Another man was let down to ascertain the cause. When he had got half way down he made signs of alarm and was at once drawn up. Then the owner himself went down, but after reaching the bottom made no movement or sign of any kind whatever. The Catholic missionary of the village and the police inspector with his men came and tried their best to get the men up alive, but without success. Lights which were let down into the well were extinguished. The next day the authorities were able to recover the bodies. Death was evidently due to bad gases generated in the well which had been long shut up. The villagers firmly believe the deaths to have been the work of a spirit.

THE TENTH JATS CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

This morning at the High Court Special Tribunal composed of the Chief Justice and Justices Cox and Chatterjee, Nongopal Sen Gupta and four others were placed on their trial on a charge of conspiracy and attempting to tamper with the loyalty of the 10th Jats at Sibpur, Alipur and Calcutta. There was another accused in this case, Bhuban Mukerjee, but he was not produced as he was detained at the Berhampur Lunatic Asylum. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charges. Standing Counsel on behalf of the Crown withdrew the charges and their Lordships acquitted the accused and ordered their discharge. Bhuban will be formally produced on Monday week when he will be discharged, the Crown having withdrawn the charge against him to-day.

LATER.

The 10th Jats case which was disposed of this morning was the last political case committed to the Special Tribunal. The huge wooden structure, covered on all sides with wire netting known as "prisoners cage" was removed this afternoon by order of the Chief Justice.

ALLEGED BRIBERY AND FALSE EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

The case of bribery and fabricating false evidence against Moolchand, a wealthy Cawnpore merchant in connection with the Flour Mills Company has been transferred to Allahabad for trial. The prosecution alleges that the accused gave a bribe of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Craig, a consulting engineer, to give a favourable report, as an expert, regarding the state of the Mills in a civil suit in which the accused was a defendant. The case is proceeding.

FIRE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

A house under construction by a Hindu timber merchant in Lakka Bazar, Simla, took fire last night, the damage caused being considerable. The fire-brigade were promptly on the spot and prevented the conflagration from spreading, but the house itself is almost destroyed.

OUTLAW SHOT AT LANDIDAK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 28.

It is reported from Bannu that three well-known outlaws were located at Landidak, twelve miles south of the station. On the 24th April a small military force was sent out, and as the outlaws showed fight they were summarily dealt with, one being killed and two captured with their rifles. One cavalry horse was killed and one wounded.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Capt. T. S. Cobbe, Royal Garrison Artillery, Supernumerary Captain, Indian Mountain Artillery, has been posted to No. 24 Mountain Battary.

Major W. C. Anderson, 6th Guskhas, has been selected for 2nd-in-Command of the Regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel Wintle, 29th Lancers, has been selected for 2nd-in-Command of 12th Cavalry.

The following officers have been selected for the new Native Mountain Battery Commands :—Lieut.-Col. H. D. Grier, R. G. A., Abbottabad ; Lieut.-Col. M. M. Noble, R. G. A., Abbottabad ; and Lieu.-Col. J. L. Parker, R. G. A., Dehra Dun.

A PRESS NOTE issued yesterday states that the Burma Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act of 1910, which was passed in Council in April, 1910, will come into force on 1st November 1911 and from that date the present Act of 1882 will be repealed.

LOYALTY TO BRITISH CROWN.

Lecture in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

A meeting was held last evening in the Mahomedan Orphanage, Calcutta, for the purpose of hearing a lecture on loyalty to British Crown. The Mahomedan community was well represented and Mr. S. W. Goode, Deputy Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, presided. Dr. Ebrahim Paul read a paper in English arguing that the present day political agitation in India and the talk about nationalism, autonomy, colonial self-government and so on were suicidal to the best interests of the Indian people. The prosperity and future prospects of India solely depended upon the co-operation of the Indians with the British people, who, during their hundred years' rule, had made India what it had never been before. Dr. Paul characterised the agitators as self-seekers and the Nationalists as dreamers whose only qualification was the power of wielding a thundering quill. The speaker was discussing the fallacy of deducing political doctrines from the " Vedanta " when he was stopped by the president.

UNITED PROVINCES OFFICIAL CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

It is announced that Mr. L. G. Evans, C. S., has been appointed Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, vice Mr. Chamier appointed a Judge of the Allahabad High Court. Mr. Piggott becomes First Additional Judicial Commissioner. Mr. Piggott, however, will officiate for Mr. Griffin as a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, and Mr. Lindsay will act as First Additional Judical Commissioner and Mr. Mahomed Rafique of the Provincial Civil Service and now a District Judge will officiate as second Additional Judicial Commissioner.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Revision to be Soon Taken Up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

It is settled that the question of consolidating and amending the Criminal Procedure Code will be taken up during the Simla season. Already the opinions of local Governments on the changes suggested by the report of Police Commission reached the Supreme Government, and opinions on other points are also coming in. It is yet unsettled whether this task will be undertaken departmentally or, following the precedent created in connection with the last revision of Civil Procedure Code, an expert committee will be appointed to deal with it like the sister Code. This matter has been hanging on for some time and Sir Henry Erle Richards left it to his successor and Mr. Sinha bequeated the task to the new Law Member, who has practically decided to take up the matter and proceed with it in this hot weather.

PLAGUE AND INOCULATION.

Specific Instance of Immunity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 28.

A Press communique says :—Assistant Surgeon Bhagwan Dass, employed on plague duty in the Amritsar District, states in his plague diary that the inhabitants of the village Kanmonki have been getting themselves inoculated regularly for the past seven years and it has been noticed that their village remained free of plague, while almost all the surrounding villages are suffering more or less. The population of this village has also increased by 22 per cent, during the last decade and this is in prominent contrast to the case in some neighbouring villages where there has been a marked decrease in population during the same period.

I. M. S. OFFICERS' PENSIONS

Increment Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE APRIL 28.

The " C. and M. Gazette" learns that the Secretary of State has agreed to the proposals of the Government of India regarding pensions of officers of the Indian Medical Service and has sanctioned the grant of incremental pensions according to the length of service to I. M. S. officers.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 29.

During the week ending April 24th 1,53,634 cwts of wheat was exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since January 1st up to 45,90,775 cwts, as against 27,63,023 cwts during the corresponding period of 1910. The total for the week ending 17th April was 2,56,258 cwts and not 2,52,890 cwts as reported last week.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

This afternoon, before the Sessions Judge of Dacca, the prosecution in the Dacca Conspiracy Case was concluded. On Monday the accused will file their written statements after which arguments will commence.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Messrs. W. A. Sutcliffe and G. C. Giffard are appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent and are posted to the North-Western Railway.

Mr. D. M. Cookson, Assistant Engineer, Southern Shan State Railway, is granted combined leave for six months from 1st May, 1911 or subsequent date of relief.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of 19 new water tanks and waggons for the metre gauge section on the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the strengthening of the piers of the Bori Bridge on the south-east line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, April 14.

CANADA.

STRIKE RIOTS.

Prince Rupert, the new town which is being laid out as the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, was the scene of furious strike riots last Friday. Twelve hundred strikers on city road-making contracts engaged in a riot over the importation of workmen from outside. For an hour they fought the police and the imported workmen with revolvers, rifles, and stones. One striker was seriously wounded, and a policeman and a contractor were injured. Forty of the men's leaders were arrested.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

A number of questions have been put in the Dominion House of Commons on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. Mr. Fielding, Minister of Finance, intimated that the Government had received no copy of the Treaty, and were, therefore, not aware whether the most-favoured-nation clause was included. After the text of the Treaty has been received the Government will consider whether Canada should adhere to it or seek an independent arrangement.

WARSHIPS ON THE LAKES.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to Mr. Borden in the House of Commons, said that of the six United States training vessels now on the Great Lakes one was armed with 16 guns, two with 14 guns each, and the others with from ten to four.

STATE RAILWAY.

A return presented to Parliament shows that Canada owns 6,755 miles of railway in the United States, and the United States 1,473 miles in Canada.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR TORONTO.

Lord Grey, the Governer-General, on Tuesday laid the corner-stone of the new General and University Hospital in Toronto, which is to cost 3,000,000 dolls. (£600,000).

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

The Western Coal Operators, Association has notified Mr. Mackenzie King, the Minister of Labour, that they will submit the differences between themselves and the miners to a board of arbitration and abide the result. The miners have also asked the Minister to delay action until the strikers can be consulted.

CHILE.

THE NAVAL CONTRACTS.

The English tenders for the construction of the Chilian Dreadnought were lower than all the others. The actual lowest tender put in was that of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, Messrs. John Brown and Co. coming next. The American and German tenders were £200,000 higher per ship. This contract will give to the South American Republics a fleet of seven Dreadnought battleships by 1913-14.

CHINA.

ASSASSINATION OF A TARTAR GENERAL.

The acting Tartar General in Canton has been assassinated by a returned Singapore emigrant, a member of the Reform Society. The crime is not regarded as of political consequence, but it naturally draws attention to the immense disproportion of Manchus holding high metropolitan and provincial offices.

THE TELEGRAPH LOAN.

The Telegraph Loan has been signed, and is called an advance in order to prevent Press comment on China's incessant borrowing. It will be repaid by 1930, simultaneously with the expiration of the existing agreement with the British and Danish companies. The security is ample, and the object of the loan excellent.

FRANCE.

THE NAVY BILL.

The Chamber of Deputies, by 344 votes to 157, has decided to adhere to the principle of Article 3 of the Bill for laying down two new battleships this year.

FINANCIAL INFLUENCES AND THE PRESS.

M. Jaures, in the Chamber last week, declared that, subject to the necessary reservations, the French Press to-day was no longer an organ of opinion, but the servant of specific interests, and what was worse, of occult interests. Until a few years ago the financial columns of the various newspapers, if not always trustworthy, were independent and informing. To-day this news service was practically monopolized by a syndicate which sought to influence public opinion in particular directions. The financial report tended to influence the policy of the newspaper. In the controversy which the Ngoko Sanga affair had excited they had witnessed the paradoxical spectacle of well-known political journalists, who professed to make light of a Franco-German conflict, even in the most serious circumstances, emphasizing the perils that might ensue from differences with Germany with regard to the Ngoko Sanga question. A resolution, moved by M. Jaures, in favour of the nullification of territorial concessions in the French Congo was referred to the Budget Committee.

GERMANY.

THE NAVY.

It is announced that the battleship Ersatz Heimdall the first Dreadnought constructed at the Vulkan yards at Hamburg, will be launched during the last week in May. Telegrams from Hamburg say that now large cruiser Moltke, which will be commissioned for trials this summer, is expected to attain a speed of 92 knots. The ships' carpenters, riverters, caulkers, and smiths at the Sachichau yards at Denzig, to the number of 730, went out on strike on Monday.

"POPULARISING CONSOLS."

In the Upper House of the Prussian Diet last week, Herr von Gwinner, head of the Deutscthe Bank, expressed himself in favour of compulsion to invest in Government securities. In one of his speeches he laid it down that "You must borough in peace time because you cannot borrow in time of war." He declared that the next war would be fought with paper money and the compulsion of tax payers to lend. The object of sound finance must be to keep taxation down in times of peace.

ITALY.

AGRARIAN CONFLICTS.

The agrarian trouble which has been simmering for some time past in the neighbourhood of Ravenna took the form of a serious conflict on Monday between Socialists and Republicans at Lugo. One man, a Republican, was killed outright, and several were severely wounded. The cause of the fight was the jealous rivalry of the Socialist and Republican organizations, which are always trying to steal a march upon each other in winning adherents to their ranks among the "braccianti," or day labourers.

THE GIOLITTI MINISTRY.

The debate on the Ministerial statement ended on Saturday evening somewhat abruptly with a vote of confidence in the Government carried by 340 to 88, with eight abstentions. The Chamber then adjourned until May 9 for the Easter vacation.

EARTHQUAKE IN ROME.

A shock of earthquake was felt on Monday morning in Rome and caused some excitement, which was due more, perhaps, to the unusual character of visitation than to its severity. The movement lasted about five seconds, and seemed to vary in intensity in different parts of the city. No damage whatever was done.

JAPAN.

GREAT FIRE IN TOKYO.

The Yoshiwara quarter was destroyed by fire at 11.30 on Sunday morning. The wind spread the flames four miles northward, destroying 5,000 houses. Six thousand women were rendered homeless. Many persons were injured, but there were no deaths.

PORTUGAL.

THE ROYALISTS.

A cruiser has been despatched to Oporto as a caution to the numerous Royalists who at present are near the frontier on the Spanish side. Everything is quiet, though the north, which is deeply religious, has been roused to some feeling by the separation of Church and State. It is believed by the Government that the presence of the cruiser will avert any possibility of an outbreak. Cardinal

Merry del Val has written to the Portuguese Bishops advising them to accept the separation of Church and State without reserve.

RUSSIA.

M. STOLYPIN'S POSITION.

The Council of the Empire has adopted, by 98 votes to 52, the interpellation regarding the enactment of the Zemstvo Bill by Ukase. The most brilliant orators in the House outvied each other in denunciation of M Stolypin and in vindication of Constitutional principles. Eminent jurists like M. Koni and M. Tagantzeff and landlords like Count Olsufieff were unanimous in their critism. Traditional custom forbids cheering in the council of the Empire but members showed by their votes how deeply they approved of the sentiments expressed by M. Stolypin's opponents.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

According to the "Bourse Gazette" Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim are taking the Belgian Company's shipbuilding yard at Nikolaieff. The Mariupol-Nikopal yard will be fitted with Messrs. Krupps' old armour plant but will continue under Russian management. These two yards build Dreadnoughts for the Black Sea. The small island on the left bank of the Neva will be transferred from the War Office to the Admiralty, and will be fitted with two slips for Dreadnoughts probably by the British firm. Six large battleships can then be built simultaneously for the Baltic.

THE ALEXANDRETTA CONCESSION.

With reference to the attempts of the German Press to represent the concession of the Alexandretta Baghdad line as a victory ensuing from the Potsdam interview and its broad allusions to possible Russian compensations, the "Novoe Vremya" is authorized to state that this matter was not even mentioned during the Potsdam interview or the subsequent negotiations. The "Novoe Vremya," however, points out that Germany succeeded in obtaining the Alexandretta concession only after the Potsdam interview. The same organ bitterly reproaches the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its prolonged silence regarding the Russo-German negotiations.

TERRORISM IN POLAND.

On Sunday, near Turek, in the Government of Kalisz, 30 armed terrorists attacked a postal van and shot and killed a gendarme and two policemen escorting the van and the four horses drawing it and wounded the driver. They then blew the van open with dynamite and stole 47,000 roubles (£4,700). The robbers escaped.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE NAVAL CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Merriman, in a debate on the naval contribution of the Union last Friday, said that "tinpot" navies were a source of weakness in war and a danger in peace. He suggested the abolition of the Preference to Great Britain and the application of the extra revenue thus acquired to the support of a strong British Navy. General Smuts's reply on the debate was non-committal. The question of a contribution to the Navy, he said, would not be discussed at the Imperial Conference.

CLOSER SETTLEMENT.

The Select Committee of the Senate appointed to consider the question of closer settlement has issued an important report. It advocates the raising of a substantial loan, to be expended in sums of £500,000 a year, for the purchase of land suitable for settlement and in advances to enable settlers to acquire farms of their own selection and also to facilitate the sale of farms to settlers on easy terms of repayment. The Committee considers that there are enough suitable South Africans to justify an immediate beginning of settlement, and also urges that immediate steps be taken to organise the introduction of desirable settlers from oversea.

THE COMPOUND SYSTEM.

The House of Assembly has negatived by 62 votes to eight Mr. Merriman's amendment to the Native Labour Regulations Bill proposing that the Government shall be empowered to introduce the Kimberley compound system on the Rand. Mr. Merriman emphasized the distasteful evidence given before the recent Select Committee regarding the demoralization of the native by contact with civilization on the Rand. The Government declined to accept the amendment on the ground that it conflicted with the liberty of the subject.

SPAIN.

PROCLAIMING A REPUBLIC.

A section [illegible] the inhabitants of Canilians (Malaga), a place with over 2,000 inhabitants, revolted and proclaimed a Republic. The barracks of the Civil Guard were attacked and during the riot two persons were killed and five injured, amongst the latter being the Brigadier commanding the "Gendarmerie." The disturbance was caused by the appropriation of some cattle in default of the payment of certain town dues. Detachment of the Civil Guard restored order.

THE FERRER DEBATE.

The Ferrer debate ended on Saturday with the rejection, by 179 votes to 23, of a Republican motion asking the Government to present to the Corte Bills modifying the code of military justice and repealing the law of jurisdictions. Although this vote puts an end for the time being to the Ferrer question in the Cortes, it would be rash to infer that the Ferrer case is buried. The Republicans announce their intention of taking the matter "into the street," where, it is safe to predict, it will be heard of again.

TURKEY.

DREADNOUGHT CONTRACT SIGNED.

The provisional contract for two Dreadnoughts, each of a minimum of 19,750 tons, was signed on Sunday by the Minister of Marine and a representative of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co, (Limited). The armament is to be decided on when the Commission of Inquiry returns from England, France, and Germany.

UNITED STATES.

MINE DISASTERS.

About 140 convicts, 130 of whom were negroes, were killed in an explosion at the Bonner Mines, Littleton, which are worked by convicts hired from the State of Alabama. A fire in the Pancoast mine, Throop, caused the death of over 70 miners.

THE NEW YORK FACTORY FIRE.

The Grand Jury has returned two indictments in connexion with the terrible fire in the Triangle Waist Company's premises on March 25. The evidence pointed pretty clearly to the fact that the door leading to one of the staircases on the ninth floor was locked at the time, and it was at this spot that over 50 bodies were found huddled together. The two proprietors, Messrs. Blanck and Harris, have been arrested on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree.

THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

A Washington telegram of April 12 states: The Democratic majority in the House decided in caucus last night to pass the Canadian Reciprocity Bill as soon as possible. The Bill which was adopted is identical with the McCall Bill, except for the addition of a clause urging the President to approach Canada with a view to broadening the arrangement. It will probably be introduced to-day by Mr. Underwood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Reciprocity will be followed by a Bill to establish a "Farmers' Free List." This measure will provide for the removal of duties from agricultural implements, boots, shoes, saddlery, wire fencing and other wire, sacking, flour, meats and products of fresh meat, salt, sewing machines, and rough dressed lumber except hard wood. It will be of universal application. The question of revising the wool, woollen, and cotton schedules of the Payne Law was left for another caucus.

As the Reciprocity Bill goes first to committee it will be some time before the debate starts in the House, were it is expected that its reception will be as favourable as it was last Session. The real fight will again be in the Senate. Although its eventual enactment is rather generally taken for granted, and although it is difficult to see how the Agreement can be defeated, it is well to remember that both parties in the Senate are in a state of disorganisation peculiarly favourable for legislative surprises.

A telegram of April 7 from Ottawa says: The House of Commons has resumed the discussion of the Reciprocity Agreement, but little interest is manifested in the debate. After several spirited speeches the House last night rejected by ninety-eight votes to sixty-four the Conservative amendment condemning the Government for its failure to produce full and trustworthy information about the prices and the cost of production of the produce and commodities, mentioned in the Agreement, in Canada, the United States, and twelve other countries to which the Canadian markets would be open under the Agreement.

THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

THE CLOSURE.

Monday, April 10.

The House of Commons in Committee resumed the consideration of the Parliament Bill upon the first clause, of which four lines had been agreed to. The clause provides that Money Bills shall become law without the assent of the Lords unless the Commons direct to the contrary. Mr. Mitchell-Thomson, who moved the first amendment yesterday, desired that before a Bill, to which the Upper House objected, could be presented to his Majesty for the royal assent, a motion declaring that the measure must pass should be proposed by a Minister of the Crown in the Commons. His object was to ensure in every case a debate upon the question whether or not the Lords should be over-ruled, and he pointed out that in the time during which a Bill would be under review in the Second Chamber the opinion of the people upon its merits might undergo a change.

Mr. Asquith, in resisting the amendment, declared that the possibility of a sudden reversal of the popular views was sufficiently provided for by the clause, which, he reminded the Opposition, merely reaffirmed what had been for generations, with one or two regrettable exceptions, our Constitutional usage.

Mr. Bonar Law thought that the Commons ought certainly to have an opportunity of confirming their approval of a Money Bill after the Lords had considered it. Had there not been cases in the past when the Lords had amended measures purporting to deal with finance, and had not their amendments been accepted? It would be absurd to enact that notice was not to be taken of discussion in the other House, for such discussion might throw a new light upon a Bill and valuable suggestions might be made.

Mr. Balfour also spoke in support of the amendment, arguing that cases might well arise in which it would be doubtful whether a particular Bill ought to be proceeded with after the Lords had dealt with it, although such cases would probably be exceptional. The proposed modification of the clause would in no way impair the Government's control over a financial Bill.

The discussion was closured, and the amendment was rejected by 251 votes against 169.

A SURPRISE MOTION.

Then a surprise was sprung upon the Committee. Mr. Asquith rose to move that the Chairman should be empowered to make a selection among the outstanding amendments to the first subsection of the clause. The motion was received with a loud outburst of approval by the Ministerialists, but on the other side the resentment was great, and for some moments the Chamber resounded with shouts of defiance and triumphant cheers. As soon as the demonstration had subsided the division was taken, and the motion was carried by 250 votes against 172.

The Chairman then called on Mr. Bridgeman, but he was not in his place, and the amendment of which he had given notice was proposed in his absence by Sir F. Banbury. Its object was to give the Privy Council the right to advise the Crown upon the course that should be taken when the Lords had withheld their assent from a Money Bill.

Mr. Churchill objected that, if the Sovereign was to be bound by the advice of the Council, he might find himself in opposition to the House of Commons. Was it really suggested that the Crown, on the advice of the Privy Council, should embark upon a policy of absolute rule in financial matters? Were taxes to be levied without the consent of the Commons? But the amendment would not serve the end which the Opposition had in view, for the Government of the day could always induce the Sovereign to add to the number of Privy Councillors, and therefore while this proposal was vicious from the Constitutional point of view, it would be nugatory. If, added the Home Secretary, Ministers were to accept an amendment of this kind they would deserve to have their heads cut off.

Mr. Cave, who followed entered a serious protest against the course which the Prime Minister had thought fit to take. No one could have expected that the Government at such an early stage of the proceedings would have recourse to frequent ordinary closure or what was known as "Kangaroo" closure.

As to the amendment, the Home Secretary had dealt with it far too contemptuously. It was highly important that an independent authority should have power to decide that a Money Bill, which might violate the rule against tacking should not become law automatically.

Lord H. Cecil, speaking shortly afterwards, caused a little disturbance. It was a misfortune, he said, that the Home Secretary should be left in charge of the Bill, and immediately there were cries of protest from the Ministerialists.

Amid cheers the Chairman admonished Lord H. Cecil not to indulge so frequently in personal remarks. The reply of the member for Oxford University was that to the ruling of the Chair on any point of order he would bow, but that of his own conduct he was the best judge. "Order, order," shouted the Liberals, and the incident ended after the Chairman had indicated quietly that he had intervened in the interests of orderly debate.

Mr. Page Croft flung a taunt across the floor. Not content with threatening to create 500 puppet peers, the Government, according to the Home Secretary, would not hesitate to swamp the Privy Council with new appointments. The tyrants on the Treasury Bench were determined that their will should prevail in all circumstances.

The amendment was rejected by 250 votes against 178.

Mr. J. F. Hope proposed that an extra-parliamentary tribunal should be set up and given power to suspend the ordinary process of legislation, as far as disputed Money Bills were concerned, when a measure had not been sufficiently before the electorate, or when there had been insufficient discussion in the Commons.

Mr. Churchill, with every wish to treat any reasonable proposition with respect and every desire to keep out of the clutches of Lord H. Cecil, whom he saw lying in wait for him, could not accept the amendment. The Committee of State, which the hon. member sought to establish, was he understood, to be composed of judges and ex-pro consuls, and this body was to decide the fiercest controversies that could disturb our politicial life. Budgets that were absolutely necessary and which had been passed by the elected representatives of the people might be held up by this committee. He described the proposal scornfully as one that might deserve the attention of a professor in the University of Laputa.

There was further discussion, and eventually Mr. Asquith again moved the closure. The amendment was rejected by 255 votes against 180.

Mr. Remnant moved that the Commons should have at least a week in which to consider whether a Money Bill which the Lords refused to pass should be presented for the royal assent. Mr. J. A. Pease, for the Government, replied that this would be very inconvenient, and Mr. Herbert Samuel said that members ought not to assume that Money Bills would be presented immediately for the royal assent. There was no need for presenting a Bill until the Commission proclaiming the royal assent was about to issue, and it would be in the power of the Government to defer the Commission, if the Commons should desire delay. The amendment was pressed to a division and rejected, and then there was a discussion upon a proposal by Sir A. Cripps, who raised the point that the measures passed in the teeth of the Lords would not be Acts of Parliament according to constitutional usage, for they would have been assented to by one Chamber only.

The second sub-section of the clause, which was reached before the adjournment, defines Money Bills and the definition is regarded by the critics of the measure as very unsatisfactory. Mr. Churchill accepted an amendment making it clear that the Money Bills dealt with are to be public not private Bills.

MONEY BILLS.

Tuesday, April 11.

Mr. Pollock moved an amendment declaring that a Money Bill was one that dealt with the imposition of taxation or the appropriation of revenue for the ordinary services of the Crown. The Government's definition was far too wide, and would admit into the category of Money Bills measures which ought rightly to come under the operation of the second clause, which gave the Lords the power to delay legislation.

Mr. Asquith, in the course of a conciliatory exposition of his intentions, explained that the object of the Government was twofold. In the first place they did not desire to enlarge the field of finance within which constitutional practice and usage had established the authority of the House of Commons. Tracing the gradual development of the claim of the Commons to supremacy in matters of finance, he recalled that the first step was the recognition of their claim to have the sole right to initiate Money Bills. Then they opposed the claim of the Lords to amend grants of public money; and lastly by resolution they excluded the Lords from interference with the finance of the country, and the other House was deprived of the power of amending or rejecting Money Bills. This was the state of things that the Government desired to maintain. Bills which were only incidentally financial, he declared, could not possibly be brought within the definition of the subsection. The Bills within it would be measures which by the present practice the Lords could not amend. The second object of the Government was to prevent tacking. Discussing the amendment he raised the objections that it would give the Commons less than they claimed, that it ignored Bills for the remission or repeal of taxation, and that it would exclude from the operation of the clause all Consolidated Fund Bills, as well as Bills imposing taxation for any other purpose than that of raising the actual revenue of the year.

Mr Balfour found serious fault with the Prime Minister's version of our later financial history. It was quite indefensible, and he could not understand it. Nothing, he asserted with emphasis, was more certain than the constitutional right of the Lords to throw out Money Bills, and it had been recognised by no less eminent an authority than the present Lord Chancellor. Mr. Gladstone in 1861; also put the matter beyond doubt. Passing to a consideration of subsection, he pointed out that any charges on the Consolidated Fund would come within the definition, although such charges might raise great questions of policy with which the other House should have a right to deal. The words "control or regulation of public money" in the definition were open to the objection, for they would enable Bills like the measure giving free education to be passed over the heads of the Lords. Then there was the whole question of rating legislation to be considered.

At this point Lord H. Cecil interposed to ask whether Bills in which the Lord made amendments to which the Commons could only assent by waiving their privileges would be treated as Money Bills, and Mr. Asquith intimated that they would not. Lord H. Cecil understood from this that Bills dealing with rating would be excluded from the operation of the first clause, and Mr. Asquith assented.

CONCESSIONS PROMISED.

Mr. Balfour, resuming, next drew attention to the last words of the definition, "or matters incidental to those subjects," saying that they would appear to bring everything into the subsection. Speaking again, after the discussion had been continued by other members, the Leader of the Opposition made a series of suggestions for the amendment of the subsection. Definite words should be introduced to exclude Bills for local taxation, the expression "charges on the Consolidated Fund" should be defined as "charges for the payment of debt or other financial purposes," the words "the provision of money by Parliament" were ambiguous, and "the appropriation, control, or regulation of public money," required qualification.

Mr. Asquith thought that an agreement could be arrived at, and after dealing successively with Mr. Balfour's suggestions, he expressed the opinion that the final phraseology of the subsection could perhaps best be settled at the report stage.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

A very important subject was then raised. The subsection puts upon the Speaker the burden of deciding whether a Bill is a Money Bill within the definition, and this plan the Opposition strenuously opposed. Their adverse amendment was moved by Mr. Cave, who could not conceive that the House would insist on making the Speaker the arbiter and judge between the Commons and the Lords. It would not be fair to the occupant of the Chair, who would be placed in a position of great difficulty, and some day a Speaker might be tempted to act as a partisan. There were many people who held that it should be left to a judicial tribunal to determine whether particular measures were Money Bills, but his own view was that it would be sufficient if these questions were decided by a Joint Committee consisting of seven members from each House, who should represent as closely as possible the state of parties in Parliament, with the Speaker as chairman with a casting vote. This would be a tribunal within Parliament, and Lord Crewe had said that if such tribunal could be formed its acceptance by the House would not be regarded as fatal to the Bill.

Mr. Asquith, amid cheers which, however, were neither loud nor prolonged, stated that after careful consideration the Government had come to the deliberate conclusion that the most satisfactory tribunal would be their own speaker. He would, of course, deplore the transformation of the office of Speaker into that of a partisan, but there was a sufficient safeguard against so disastrous a change. The questions which the Speaker would have to decide under the subsection would be much less difficult than many which he had to decide now—for example, questions of privildege between the two Houses. Noble traditions enriched and adorned the Chair, and through all the democratic changes through which we had passed the position of the Speaker as arbiter over the whole House had been confirmed.

MR. BALFOUR'S VIEWS.

Sir R. Finlay gave expression to the great disappointment and distress which the Prime Minister's reply had caused the Opposition; and after the debate had been vigorously sustained by Unionist members, Mr. Balfour adjured the House almost passionately not to agree to the Government's plans. The House of Commons, he believed, was the only Chamber in which the Speaker was admitted to be an impartial judge as between parties, and surely they ought not to risk this hard-won heritage by casting upon him the duty of deciding questions closely connected with great political issues. Could the House, he asked, really suppose that a Speaker could be called upon to decide whether or not a Budget like that of 1909, with its licence clauses and land clauses, exceeded the limits of pure finance? To throw upon the Chair a function so onerous would be pure lunacy. He begged the House to remember that it was invited to empower the Speaker to decide questions which did not concern that House alone. Were they to make the Speaker of the Commons, the Speaker of the Lords as well? To make him ruler over another Assembly would be to place him in an intolerable and impossible position. He agreed fully that no body of judges could be put over the Commons as the controlling power, but he implored the Government to appoint some committee representing the two Houses. If the Speaker were given a place in that committee and a casting vote, his responsibility would, at any rate, be shared. With great and exceptional emphasis and amid loud cheers, Mr. Balfour declared that in this matter the Government were on the wrong track.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, who replied, maintained that the debate had not impaired the two propositions of the Prime Minister. The first of these was that the task the Speaker was now asked to perform was now widely different from that which he had performed for years when upholding the privileges of the Commons by ruling amendments made by the Lords out of order, because they dealt with finance. If the Lords had amended the Budget of 1909, the Speaker would have been expected to do precisely what he would have to do in the future.

"No, no," interpolated Mr. Balfour. "The Speaker only gives his opinion upon matters of privelege, nor has it any efficiency outside our own House."

Mr. Herbert Samuel, who adhered to his view, dealt next with the demand that a Joint Committee should be formed. That the Speaker could give a casting vote and that this would not affect his impartiality, but that it would be impaired and that the institutions of Parliament would be undermined, if he were left to act by himself, was a fine-drawn distinction.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that if a subject like the Budget of 1909, were submitted for the Speaker's decision, the fate of the Government would depend upon his ruling, and in such circumstances he could not hope that his impartiality would be acknowledged on both sides of the House.

The division came soon afterwards, and the amendment was rejected by 253 votes against 180. The amendments to Clause I were ultimately disposed of.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery, of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE CHAMPAGNE RIOTS.

Cavalry and Infantry Called Out

Paris, April 12.

The disturbances in the Marne have assumed an even more serious character than those which took place in the Aube Department. One of the correspondents on the spot describes the destruction wrought at Epernay as "terrible." As at the time of the Revolution, the wine cellars are being plundered, and there is the same kind of wanton destruction as then. The casks and bottles are smashed and the wine forms a lake several inches deep on the floor. This has been done in the cellars of the champagne manufacturers M. Lequeux, M. Lemaire, and M. Menudier, who imported grapes from beyond the confines of the Marne for making their wines. Not content with this destructive protest against the opponents of the delimitation of the champagne region the "vignerons" have also sacked the private residences of the obnoxious wine merchants. The houses of M. Delouvin and M. Jaquot were invaded last night; the doors were burst open with hatchets and the furniture was smashed to atoms. Even a child's chair and a piano were broken to pieces. As was often the case during the Great Revolution, the destroyers of property stopped short of actual plunder. M. Delouvin's safe was attacked, but there were at once remonstrances from the ringleaders, and the attempt to break the safe open was abandoned. At the business premises of M. Perrier, the whole of the plant for making champagne was totally wrecked. During the night the rioters set fire to the straw wrappings by which the vine stocks at Dizy-Magenta, belonging to the firm of Moet et Chandon, were protected against the frost.

This morning the situation at Ay-Champagne was decribed as very critical. The tocsin was sounded from all the steeples, and handgrenades were exploded to rouse the villagers in all the neighbouring districts, who came marching down the vine slopes into Ay. At Dizy the road was barred by a squadron of the 15th Chasseurs, but the people spread among the vines and thus evaded the barrier. Some 4,000 succeeded in entering the town and as many more were held off on its outskirts. Two further squadrons of cavaly were sent from Epernay to Ay, but when they arrived the people lay down in the road in front of the horses to prevent them from entering the town. The cavalry afterwards had to charge several times in order to disperse the crowds taking part in the manifestations.

The municipal councils of Ay and the neighbouring towns tendered their resignations in a body this morning.

HOUSES SET ON FIRE.

A telegram, from Ay, says that the mob has set fire to the houses of several wine dealers and manufacturers. The officers in command of the troops are said to have received orders to act with extreme rigour, though at the same time with due prudence. On the report that as many as 20,000 "vignerons" were marching on Eperney, the Prefect gave orders that the troops should fall back upon that town. The "vignerons," however, were before them, and sacked the warehouse of a M. Rendeau. Encounters between the cavalry and the mob were frequent in the streets, the cavalry charging with drawn sabres. The business premises of Kuldermann and of Ayala at Ay have been set on fire.

Two regiments of mounted Chasseurs left Chalons at 3 o'clock this morning by road for the Epernay district. A battalion of infantry was despatched by train.

A telegram signed by M. Leon Bourgeois, M. de Montebello, and the six other Senators and Deputies for the Marne was despatched to-day to the Champagne Federation, which is in permanent "seance" at Epernay, asking the federation to exercise a restraining influence upon the "vignerons" in the present exceptionally grave circumstances, in order to avoid "irreparable calamities." The federation is asked to protest against all violence and to remind the people that the success of every just cause is best assured by respect for the law. The local Senators and Deputies were kept in Paris to-day, by the interpellation in the Chamber, but they have telegraphed that they will be at Epernay to-morrow.

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE CHAMBER.

In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, the Government was compelled to accept an interpellation by M. Georges Beiry, Deputy for Paris, who, with M. Andre Lefevre, former Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Finance, asked the Prime Minister to state his intentions in view of the Senate's vote yesterday and of the riots which had broken out in the Marne Department.

After M. Clementel, reporter of the agricultural committee, and M. Jauries, the Socialist leader, had appealed to the Chamber not to associate itself with the sentiments expressed by the Senate, M. Monis reiterated the argument which he has repeatedly advanced to the effect that it would be inexpedient to alter the existing law without first creating some effective substitute. He appealed for the support of the Republican majority in order to enable the Government to take the measures which the situation demanded.

The Prime Minister accepted a Socialist-Radical resolution to the following effect.—The Chamber being resolved to pursue unperturbed the settlement of the differences which have been raised by the delimitation question, and appealing to the reason and good sense of the population concerned, expresses confidence in the Government and approves its declarations.

The first part of this resolution expressing the determination of the Chamber not to allow itself to be rushed into taking a decision and appealing to the good sense of the "vignerons" was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. The words expressing confidence in the Government were adopted by 323 votes to 97, and approval of its declarations was signified by a majority of 190. The whole resolution was finally adopted by show of hands.

CAPTURE OF A RIOT LEADER.

Paris, April 15.

Comparative order was again enforced yesterday, in the champagne district of France, by the 20,000 troops sent to quell the rioting.

A correspondent writes from Epernay:—Although the authorities here have been severely criticised for their inaction during the unprecedented disturbances earlier in the week, I learn that on Tuesday night, when Ay was a blazing furnace, the public prosecutor issued a warrant for the arrest of Dubois, one of the principle leaders of the army of revolt in the vineyard. Early next morning gendarmes at Vinteuil surrounded Dubois's house, but they had come too late. Friendly peasants had warned the wanted man, and he had made good his escape. This morning, however, forty-eight hours after the first attempt the redoubtable chief of the "saboteurs" was taken.

When the gendarmes reached his house Dubois jumped from the window and fled. The gendarmes pursued him, and fifty yards from his home he was overtaken and made a prisoner. His pursuit had aroused Venteuil, and as their chief was led away men, women, and children came running out of the houses and surged round him. The women were especially violent, several of them shouting hysterically and trying to break through the cordon of gendarmes to rescue the prisoner. Eventually Dubois was thrust into the military transport waggon the horses given a cut with the whip, and, surrounded by forty cavalrymen, the revolutionary chief started for Epernay at the gallop amid the curses of the crowd and loud cries of 'Vive Dubois!'

Lieutenants Chevreau and Yence, well known in military aviation circles, arrived here on their Bleriot monoplanes this morning, having flown from Chalons Camp in twenty minutes with sealed orders from the Commander of the Army Corps there to General Goirand, commanding the champagne war troops. Their instructions are to reconnoitre the position of the troops on each side of the Marne and report on their manoeuvres. At the same time I understand they will observe the movements of the winegrowers, and so be in a position to supply valuable information to the headquarters staff.

The report that six million bottles of champagne have been destroyed in the riots of the past few days is regarded as an exaggeration by those entitled to speak with authority. But even if this be true there is no reason why the best champagne houses should suffer any inconvenience. Their stock is sufficient to meet the demand for three to five years, despite last year's bad harvest. Only a succession of sterile years would cause them anxiety.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE CORONATION.

Further Festivities.

A meeting of the Coronation Executive Committee was held on April 11 at St. James's Palace, all the members except the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. J. C. Thynne being present. Arrangements for the lines of route of the ceremonials of June 22, 23, and 29 were discussed at length, and the questions of the presentation of addresses by various boroughs and of invitations to the Coronation service in Westminster Abbey were also considered. Details of the programme of Coronation fixtures and entertainments were fully discussed and some additions were made to the list already published. Sir Edward Grey will have the honour of entertaining the King and Queen at the Foreign Office on June 23, and on the morning of June 30 there is to be a presentation of Coronation medals to the Oversea troops in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. It is understood that on Tuesday, June 20, the King and Queen will receive the special envoys and deputies. The next day there will be a reception in honour of the Premiers of the Overzea Dominions. On the evening of Coronation Day the King and Queen will entertain a small dinner party at Buckingham Palace. On Sunday, June 25 the visiting royal representatives and envoys will go to Windsor, and in the evening the Ambassadors and Ministers will give dinner parties to the representatives of their respective countries.

ISSUE OF MEMORIAL MEDALS.

Arrangements have been made for the issue of medals by the Royal Mint to commemorate the Coronation. The medals will be struck in two sizes. The large ones will be made fine gold, fine silver, and bronze, and will be about 2 inches in diameter, the small ones will measure about 1·1-4 inch in diameter, and by issued in fine gold and fine silver only. The prices will be as follows:—Large gold (in case), £13; small gold (in case), £2 12s. 6d.; large silver (in case), 10s; small silver (without case), 1s.; bronze (in case), 3s. No issue will be made until after the Coronation.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

On June 29, when the King and Queen are to attend a luncheon at the Guildhall, they will arrive in state at 1 o'clock. The invited guests will number about 800. Their Majesties, whom the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will have preceded on horseback, will be accompanied by most of the members of the royal family then in England. The company will also include:—The Ambassadors and Foreign Ministers, the great officers of State, the Prime Ministers and the members of the Cabinet, the members of previous Cabinets, some of the Judges, the heads of Government Department, the Masters of the twelve great Livery Companies, the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank, and some of the leading citizens.

THE DUBLIN AND EDINBURGH COURTS.

The Lord Chamberlain is authorised to announce that the King will hold a Levee at Dublin Castle on Monday, July 10, at 12 o'clock noon; also that the King and Queen will hold a Court at Dublin Castle on Tuesday, July 11, at 9-30 p.m. For both the Levee and the Court the private entree list, as in force at the Viceregal Court, will be suspended.

LORD KITCHENER'S COMMAND.

Some 40,000 troops and Naval men will be on duty in London on the day of the Coronation, under the command of Lord Kitchener, and on the two subsequent days, when their Majesties visit the City, the number of men on duty will be between 50,000 and 60,000. The main body of troops will be drawn from Aldershot and the military districts near London, which include the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE COMMAND.

The King has approved of the appointment of Rear-Admiral Sir Colin R Keppel, K C V O, C B, D S O, to command the Naval Brigade in London on the occasion of his Majesty's Coronation.

THE DOMINIONS DELEGATES.

The King has granted the use of Westminster Hall for a luncheon to be given by the Joint Committee of the Lords and Commons of the members of the Parliaments of the Dominions beyond the Seas on June 19.

A number of invitations, to banquets for the fifty-one oversea representatives have been received, and among those which will probably be accepted are invitations from the London County Council and the Festival of Empire. The general scheme of the country tour of a fortnight which will begin on July 2 has now been provisional approved by the invitations Committee. The tour will, it is hoped, include at least short visits to Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, as well as to some of the principal industrial centres in this country.

VICEROYALTY OF INDIA.

A Royal Prince Desired.

The creation by statutory provision of a Viceroyalty of India, to be held by a member of the Royal Family, was the subject of a paper read by Mr. C. K. Vysa Rao before the East India Association at Caxton Hall on April 10, the Earl of Ronaldshay, M.P., presiding.

Mr. Vyasa Rao said his proposal amounted to the separation of the offices of Governor-General and Viceroy and the placing of each of them on a separate statutory basis. The actual administration of India would continue to be carried on by the Governor General in Council, subject to the direct control of the Secretary of State; but the Viceroy, as representing the Sovereign, would enjoy the power, prerogatives and privileges now enjoyed by the Governor-General in his capacity as Viceroy, and, in addition, certain statutory powers as well. As the Government of India was the present constituted there was nothing in it to distinguish administration from the loftier and the more stable elements so essential in a country that was not self-governing. When they considered the proposal from the point of view of the rulers of native States, its importance became all the more apparent and pressing. Whenever a charge was preferred against a ruling prince he had to take his trial before any official tribunal that might be constituted, without a prince serving on it. In most matters pertaining to themselves there was no method by which the representations of the princes of India as a body might be methodically and systematically made to the Government. The supreme and local councils were being democratised, and that must affect the native princes. The difficulties of the position might be increased, but a satisfactory solution would be found in the creation of a statutory Viceroy of royal blood, assisted by an Imperial Council of Chiefs, in regard to their own affairs. The forthcoming Coronation Durbar would be a fitting occasion for the creation of a Viceroy of this kind. India had far greater need for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught as first Viceroy and Vicereine than any other part of the British dominions. The royal visit was an event unique in the long history of India. It was practically the requisition of the greatest reserve factor known to the British constitution. To the Indian a country without a king was a body without a soul. He looked upon official administration as a system that had no human element in it. (Hear, hear).

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Vyasa Rao as to the appeal which royalty made to the imagination of the Indian people, but he shuddered to think of the field of discussion and controversy which might be opened up between two such eminent people as the Viceroy and the Governor-General. Moreover, it would not always be easy to find a member of the Royal family to occupy the new post.

Sir John D. Rees, speaking as an old Indian official, said it was quite impossible to separate the office of Viceroy and Governor-General.

"General" Booth, on April 10, celebrated his eighty-second birthday. Among the many congratulatory telegrams which he received during the day, was one from the Queen's private secretary, conveying her Majesty's best wishes.

A Marriage has been arranged and will take place early in June, at Bexhill-on-Sea between Stuart Eccles Beech, M. D., fourth son of Lieut. Col. Lionel Beech, I.M.S., retired, and Mrs. Beech, Salt Spring Island, Varcouver, B. C., and Muriel Scamander, younger daughter of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, C. I. E., of the Government of India, Political Department, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Office, Simla, India, and of Mrs. Clarke, Rolls Court, Bexhill-on-Sea.

EXETER ELECTION PETITION.

Hostile Demonstration of Another Judge.

The hearing of the Exeter election petition, begun on April 4, was ended on the 11th, and Mr. Justice Ridley and Mr. Justice Channell announced their intention of reporting that Mr. Duke, the Unionist ex-member, who was declared by the returning officer at the General Election to have been defeated by Mr. St. Maur, the Liberal candidate, had been duly elected. The final figures were:—Mr. H. E. Duke (U.). 4,777; Mr. H. St. Maur (L.), 4,776—Liberal majority of four converted into a Unionist majority of one. The Judges decided that costs would follow the event in every vote, in other words that Mr. Duke would get his costs except those specially relating to cases in which he had failed. It was also declared that no corrupt or illegal practice prevailed at the election such as to invalidate it. Mr. Percival Clarke, representing the Public Prosecutor was granted an order impounding the statements given to Mr. Tarbet, and afterwards repudiated on oath by sixteen of the witnesses.

After the decision of the Court declaring Mr. Duke elected there were scenes of great excitement in the streets. On emerging from the Guildhall, Mr. St. Maur, accompanied by Mrs. St. Maur, was enthusiastically cheered by a following of considerable proportions. Mr. Duke was not present at the final scene, but his prominent supporters were quickly recognised in the crowded main thoroughfares, and were both cheered and booed. As the Judges left in their imposing carriage they met with a mixed greeting. The partisans of Mr. Duke cheered them and those of Mr. St. Maur hissed them. Later Mr. and Mrs. St. Maur arrived at the local station of the Great Western Railway to travel to London, and entered a first-class compartment of a corridor coach. Mr. Justice Ridley occupied the adjoining compartment, and his Lordship appeared to be the object of a hostile demonstration on the part of a large crowd. For a time Mr. St. Maur stood conversing with friends at the window of the corridor in front of his Lordship's compartment, and at the same time waved a small bunch of daffodils (yellow being the Liberal colour) which a young lady had just presented to him. There were calls for a speech, and at length in reply Mr. St. Maur raised his hand for silence and proceeded:—"Citizens of Exeter,—When you have been able to purge your town of some of the people like those who brought that action— (hear, hear)—and when you have been able to clear the country of unjust judges—(loud cheers)—then we shall meet again." According to eye-witnesses, Mr. Justice Ridley thereupon put down the newspaper which he had been reading and tapped Mr. St. Maur on the shoulder. One report states that the Judge was heard to say, "I protest," and Mr. St. Maur became rather angry. It is said that the Judge then abruptly drew up the window at which Mr. St. Maur was standing, thus shutting him off from his audience, and there was an animated conversation between the two, after which his lordship retired to the corner of his carriage and resumed the reading of his newspaper. Mr. St. Maur proceeded with his address and said:—"When I return, as I shall before long, to the House of Commons—(hear, hear)—there will be considerable notice taken of what has occurred. (Cheers.) Keep up a good heart. (Hear, hear.) Do notbe afraid of any one. (Cheers.) Keep your Liberalism alive and strong, and we shall meet again in better times." (Loud cheers.)"

It is understood that Mr. St. Maur's account of what took place is as follows:—After the close of the election petition at Exeter, Mr. Justice Ridley left by the 3'12 train, and took a seat in a coach in one of the compartments of which Mr. and Mrs. St. Maur also took their places. In response to repeated cries, Mr. St. Maur went into the corridor, and from a window stated that, though they had lost the seat, what they must do now was to purge the city of the class of people who were responsible for the launching of the petition, and it was also necessary to endeavour to rid the country of unjust judges. At this point he was seized by the shoulders by someone who endeavoured to drag him away from the window. Looking round, he saw it was Mr. Justice Ridley, who said to him, "You have no right to say these things of me," to which Mr. St. Maur replied, "I have a perfect right to express my opinion." Some other heated words were interchanged.

The result of the Exeter election petition makes a change in the representation of parties in the House of Commons, the Unionists now numbering 273 members and the Liberals 271, on the assumption that the by-elections at Cheltenham and Haddington result in no change.

MR. ASQUITH AND INDIAN POLICE METHODS.

Mr. Frederic Mackarness, writing to the Prime Minister from 6 Crown Office Row, Temple, under date March 30, states:—

"It has been officially admitted in Parliament within the last few days that no less than five British subjects in different parts of India have recently met their deaths by torture at the hands of the police. In some cases the police have been convicted of assault, but in the name of murder. The prevalence of torture in a less extreme form may be gathered from the statement of Lord Morley in the Lords that magistrates to whom the police bring prisoners to record confessions have orders to examine the bodies of the accused to see if they have been tortured.

"The practice on the part of the police of working for confessions by gross cruelty was condemned as exceedingly common by the Police Commission as long ago as 1904, who also reported that the belief was widely held by the police that the authority were indifferent to the methods employed by them so long as they got convictions, and that it was of the utmost importance to eradicate that belief. Nevertheless, since then there have been no steps taken to strengthen the law, though police officers who have been censured by the Courts for their ill-treatment of prisoners have been decorated with titles."

Mr. Mackarness urges that the law should be so altered that the police would have no such opportunity to inflict torture, that no confessions should be admitted in evidence except those made at the trial, and that when torture is alleged or suspected by the Courts, the police implicated should be interrogated, not by themselves in private, but openly by independent judicial tribunals.

Mr. Asquith's reply, under date April 4, is as follows:—

"My Dear Mackarness,—I have to thank you for your letter of March 30. You may rest assured that the subject to which you refer is, and has been for some time, receiving the close consideration of the Government of India.—Yours very truly, H. H. Asquith."

PROGRESS OF AFGHANISTAN.

At a meeting of the Central Asian Society on April 12, Dr. Walter Saise, M. Inst C. E., gave an account of a visit which he paid to Afghanistan to advise the Ameer on coal-mining possibilities in the province of Ghorband. Lord Ronaldshay, M. P., who presided, spoke of the loss the Society had sustained by the death of its distinguished vice-president, Sir Alfred Lyall.

Dr. Saise illustrated his lecture by lantern views from photographs he had taken during his visit, many of them at the Ameer's request. He described his Majesty as pleasant in manner and fond of lecturing and giving information. He was genuinely anxious for the prosperity of his people and was striving for their good, but was not heartily supported by his officials, who were "on the make." The Ameer had in hand great irrigation schemes for the improvement of agriculture, including a project for restoring the great dam of Mahomed of Ghazni, near the city, which would bring back to the province the fertility and beauty sung by Firdusi. The aim of the Ameer seemed to be to make Afghanistan a land of plenty, producing all that was wanted within itself. Dr. Saise described in detail recent improvements in the defence of the country, and in particular dwelt upon the efficient training given at the Military College for cadets under the principalship of Prince Enayatullah.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Mr. Samuel continues:—"They think it annoys the customer (or ought I to say 'client'?). There is the slackness or reduction of sustained effort bred by the Oxford afternoon; the not unnoticeable trace of alleged superciliousness which irritates us traders; traces of the old slovenliness of the unbuttoned Norfolk jacket and slippers; the weekday round of golf. (Saturday afternoon golf has been a nail in the coffin of the Territorial scheme. Heaven help trade if golf in the middle of the week be allowed to creep in.) How can men who bring these habits from their University hope to make headway in trade with customers when fighting as 'business bringers' against the concentration and thick-skinnedness of the German, and against the alertness and ultramodern business methods of America? Foreigners engaged in trade have not yet acquired the week-ending habit, the arch-enemy of concentration of thought and effort." Mr. Samuel is quite right about the week-ending habit. There are too many holidays. To-day London is like a City of the dead and I know of institutions in the Metropolis the employes of which will not return to their duties until Wednesday!

CORONATION CARS.

Sir Chas. Frinwell told me this week that he had obtained the contract for the supply of all the motor-cars for the Durbar. Nearly 100 will be provided. These will be cars for royal use, cars for the Viceroy and staff, cars for the visitors and again cars for the shooting trip in Nepal. The King's cars will be 20-30 h.p. six cylinder Standard cars painted blue with scarlet lines and bearing the royal coat of arms. They will be fitted up on the lines of the King's favourite Daimler. For Nepal two two-ton lorries for baggage and two wagonettes each carrying 18, for beaters will be provided. It is gratifying to note that these cars are of entirely British manufacture and Sir Charles tells me that he finds a strong preference, for the British car exists in India, a preference entirely due to its merits.

KING'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

The Reception Committee.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to make arrangements in Bombay for the King's visit to the city was held in the Municipal Council Hall on Thursday, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta being voted to the chair.

The Chairman in opening the proceeding said that the meeting was summoned to appoint an Executive Committee to take steps for celebrating the unique event of His Majesty's visit to India in a manner worthy of the great occasion, worthy of the city and worthy of His Majesty. (Applause). He then called upon Mr. Shapurji Broacha to move the resolution for the appointment of the executive committee.

Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, the Sheriff of Bombay, accordingly moved that the following gentlemen be appointed members of the Executive Committee:—Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. E. M. Proes, Capt. W. Lumsden, R. N., Mr. T. W. Birkett, Hon. Mr. W. L. Graham, Mr. R. J. Kent, Mr. G. E. Lillie, Major L. G. W. Hume, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. Shariff Dewji Kanji, Mr. Mahomed Hussein Makba, Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. R. B. Jejeebhoy, Mr. R. D. Ta'a, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, R. S. Powalla, the Hon. Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Mr. Ranchordas Thackersey, Mr. Jugmohandas Varjiwandas, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Chunilal Saraiya, Mr. Ellapa Balaram, Mr. Khetsey Kawsey, Mr. Ramnarayen Harnandrai, Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha (Sheriff of Bombay), Sir Sassoon David, Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. J Baptista, Dr. D'Monte and Mr. G. Wittet and Mr. C. L. Burns, decorative advisers and the twelve secretaries previously appointed.

Mr. Shapurji observed that he had forgotten many things in his life, but he vividly remembered just as if it had happened only yesterday, the Proclamatione of 1st November 1858, when India was transferred to the Crown, and the words of Lord Elphinstone which he had heard when he was only a child were still ringing in his ears. He vividly described the scene that he had then witnessed and which had made a lasting impression upon his mind. He appealed to them all—to the public and the Corporation—to subscribe liberally to celebrate the unique event of His Majesty's visit to Bombay in a befitting manner. On the last occasion when His Majesty visited this country as Prince of Wales the Corporation had contributed three lakhs for the Royal reception, but now that His Majesty was coming amidst his subjects as their "King" he was sure that that body would not hesitate to contribute double the amount. Mr. Broacha said that he himself would go round with the hat and he expected loyal citizens to contribute liberally. The total amount should be fully worthy of a right Royal reception and he for one would pass a blank cheque to the secretaries who were men of experience and trusted citizens of Bombay.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Sir Pherozeshah remarked that Mr. Broacha was quite poetic in his eloquence. It was generous to pass a blank cheque to the secretaries and the Committee would see that such generosity was not presumed upon. As to the liberal contribution demanded of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Sir Phirozeshah said that Mr. Broacha was not a Municipal Councillor, otherwise he would not have pressed for such a large contribution.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

Sir Bhalchandra next proposed that the Hon. Sir Basil Scott be appointed Chairman and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Vice Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Jagmohandas Varjivandas seconded the proposition.

In putting the proposition to the vote, the Chairman remarked that he was certain that when the time came the Corporation would do its duty in the matter in a right manner and proper spirit. (Applause).

The proposition was carried and the proceedings terminated.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Motor Cars for the Durbar.

Nearly 100 motor cars will be sent to India for the use at the Delhi Durbar of the King, the Viceroy and his Staff, and visitors. Messrs. Friswell (Limited) have secured the entire contract. The King's cars will be of the twenty to thirty horsepower, six-cylinder standard type, handsomely fitted, coloured royal blue with scarlet lines, and bearing the royal coast of arms. Cars of the same type will be used on the King's shooting trip to Nepaul, for which, in addition, to two-ton lorries for baggage and two motor waggonettes for beaters, etc., will be supplied. All the vehicles are of British manufacture.

VISIT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

At a meeting on April 12 of the Durbar Committee which is making arrangements for the visit of members of both Houses to the Delhi Durbar it was decided owing to the large number of members who are anxious to attend the Durbar to charter a vessel of 6,000 tons for the trip. Should many members of the two Houses desire to visit Japan and make an extended cruise of three months a still larger vessel will be chartered. The Committee has received assurances from the India Office that, if possible a special camp will be provided for members of the parliamentary party at the Durbar.

The P. and O. Company will despatch their new steamer "Moloja", 12,500 tons for the special accommodation of visitors to the Durbar. She will leave Tilbury on Tuesday, Nov. 7, and Marseilles on the 14th; and will reach Bombay on Tuesday, Nov. 28, which will be four or five days in advance of their Majesties' arrival. She will leave Bombay on the return voyage on Saturday, Dec. 30. Passengers who may not wish to return by the "Maloja" will have the option of doing so by any of the subsequent mail steamers from Bombay or any of the steamers from Calcutta.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, April 10, Mr. Barton asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been drawn to a report on the progress of agriculture in India, in which the Inspector-General of Agriculture in India expresses the opinion that there is no longer any doubt that India can, as it has done in the past, grow very much finer cotton, and also stating that from fairly extensive trials it is now certain that a good class of American cotton can be produced under average circumstances in Sind; and whether, in view of the importance of this matter to Indian agriculture and to the British cotton trade, he will do all in his power to facilitate the removal of the chief obstacle to progress by advising the Indian Government to co-operate with the agricultural department in the creation of on agency in India to buy gin, and bale long staple cotton.

Mr. Montagu: The British Cotton-Growing Association have recently expressed their desire to co-operate with the Bombay Agricultural Department in the establishment of a buying centre in the Sind districts of the Presidency, and their offer has been communicated to the Government of Bombay. The Secretary of State will view with favour any action which can be legitimately taken by that Government to provide the cultivators with a better market for cotton of a superior quality.

AFGHAN GUN-RUNNING.

Colonel Yate asked the Under Secretary of State. for India: whether, seeing that the Central Persian telegraph line is far removed from the sea and cannot be protected by the force of Indian troops employed to operate from the ships on the Persian coast, the co-operation by land of a small force of Indian troops, to co-operate with and assist the Persian troops along the Baluchistan border to stop the gun-running bands of armed Afghans and to protect the Central Persian telegraph wires from damage, may be sanctioned by his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Montagu: I have nothing to add to the answer which I gave the honourable member on Tuesday last.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Mr. Spear asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the benefits secured by the Anglo-Japanese commercial treaty will apply to imports into Japan from India under Article 26 of the treaty.

Mr. Montagu: Should notice of the adhesion of India to the treaty be given in accordance with Article 26 within the period of two years, Indian imports into Japan will enjoy most-favoured nation treatment, including admission to the rates of duties specified in Part I. of the schedule, so long as the treaty continues operative as between Japan and India.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Mr. Sanderson asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, under the Baghdad Railway Agreement of 1903, Article 35, the railway company was in a more advantageous position as regards net profits when the gross receipts per kilometre were £180, or when the gross receipts per kilometre were £440, or when they were above the last-named figure.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: In order to determine the net profits of a railway it is essential to ascertain not merely the gross receipts, but also the working expenses. There are at present no railways in Mesopotamia and, in the absence of any data as to the amount of working expenses in those regions, it is impossible to give a precise answer to the hon. and learned member, or even to furnish him with an approximate estimate. As regards the amount of gross profits accruing to the company in each of the contingencies named, I can only refer to Article 35 of the Concession of 1903, which as already announced, will be laid on the table as soon as possible.

Mr. Sanderson asked whether it was not the fact that above £180 gross receipts per kilometre the Government took the whole of the receipts, and whether in any arrangement made that system would be departed from?

Mr. McKinnon Wood said the hon. member need not fear that an arrangement would be made similar to the existing arrangement.

Mr. Sanderson asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what was the estimated cash yield of the annuity of 11,000 frs. per kilometre as provided under Article 35 of the Baghdad Railway Agreement of 1903, when that annuity was capitalised; what had been the price of Ottoman State bonds hitherto issued to meet the cost of construction; and what was the estimated length in kilometres of the Baghdad Railway as projected, as far as the town of Baghdad?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: The answer to the first question is approximately £8,500, though the exact amount may vary a little according to the precise price of issue of the respective loans brought out to meet the cost of construction of each successive section of 200 kilometres. The answer to the second question is that the Baghdad Railway Loan, first series (1903), was taken up at 86·4. I have no information as to the price of issue of the further loans, but I will furnish it to the hon. and learned member as soon as I can obtain it. The answer to the third question is approximately 1,440 kilometres, as far as the main line is concerned, but this distance may be modified by the precise ultimate alignment of the railway.

TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS' SONS.

On Tuesday, April 11, Sir Seymour King asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he will take steps to amend Section 35 of the Act for the better Government of India (21, 22 Vic., cap. 106) so as to enable King's Indian cadets to go to Woolwich.

Mr. Montagu: It is not proposed to introduce legislation on this subject at an early date, but the hon. member's suggestion will be considered if, and when, the Act to which he refers is revised.

ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Mr. Page Croft, on behalf Mr. Peto, asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether the items detailed in Appendix II. of the White Paper detailing the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan were the only items on which any reduction in the rates proposed under the new statutory Japanese tariff had been obtained; and what proportion they bore to the total number of items on which the rate of duty was increased by the new Japanese Customs tariff.

Mr. Buxton, who replied, said: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. In view of the entire change of classification of the Japanese tariff and the sub-division and rearrangement of items, I am not able to answer the last part of the question, nor do I think that the figure desired would be of any value if it could be given.

Mr. Page Croft, on behalf of Mr. Peto, asked the right hon. gentleman whether the rates of tariff secured for British goods entering Japan, were in any case less favourable that those obtained by negotiation by any other Power and if so, whether, for the convenience of British traders he would forthwith lay upon the table of the House a detailed list showing all items in which the rates leviable under the new Anglo-Japanese treaty would be in excess of the duties leviable on goods exported by any other and which Power or Powers.

Mr. Buxton: No, sir. British goods entering Japan will in no case enjoy treatment less favourable than that accorded to similar goods the product of any other foreign country.

Mr. Page Croft asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any suggestion of retaliation or of an alteration in the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom was made during the negotiations with the Japanese Government in connection with the commercial treaty.

Sir E. Grey: A large part of all negotiations of this character must be informal and confidential and to make any public statements about them afterwards would prejudice, in future negotiations, the freedom of discussion on both sides which is essential to any successful result.

CANADIAN-JAPANESE TREATY.

Mr. Page Croft asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would state when the Canadian-Japanese commercial treaty of 1907 expired, whether the treaty would be renewed on the same terms; or whether it was suggested to widen or extend it with a view to embracing other commodities, including Canadian food stuffs.

Sir E. Grey: Notice was given on Jan. 17 last, by the Japanese Ambassador of the intention of his Government to terminate the Covention between Great Britain and Japan of Jan. 31, 1906 respecting commercial relations between Canada and Japan. In accordance with the terms of Article 2 of that instrument, the Covention will cease to have effect from July 17 next. With regard to the second part of the question, I understand that the matter is at present engaging the attention of the Dominion Government, who are entitled to adhere, should they so desire, to the treaty signed with Japan on April 3, by Article 26. I am unaware whether the Canadian Government have as yet come to any definite decision in the matter.

OPIUM DENS IN LONDON.

Mr. Churchill, answering Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, stated that he was informed by the London County Council that there were known to the Council at the present time twenty-two private houses in London in which opium-smoking is practised, mostly by Chinese seamen. In 1906, the date of the edict against opium-smoking in China, twelve such houses were known to the Council, but in the interval opium-smoking had been prohibited by the London County Council in seamen's lodging houses licensed by them, and this had, no doubt, led to an increase in the number of private houses in which facilities for opium-smoking were afforded. The Commissioner of Police believed that opium-smoking was on the decrease in London.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Mr. D. Mason asked the Secretary of Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the possibility of British capital being invested in the Baghdad Railway, he would take steps to provide that full details and particulars of all treaties and obligations which this country might have entered into in the region of the Persian Gulf should be made known to the House and to the country, before such investment took place.

Sir E. Grey: I am not in a position, at any rate at the present stage, to give an unconditional undertaking of the kind demanded; but the hon. member may rest assured that, should the contingency contemplated arise, such information as can properly be made public shall be published in good time.

TORTURE AND THE PENAL CODE.

Mr. Wedgwood asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Government of India will so modify the definition of murder in the Indian Penal Code that it may include the cases of policemen, who shall torture convicted or unconvicted persons or witnesses who die as the result of that torture.

Mr. Montagu: The definition of murder in the Penal Code makes guilty intention or guilty knowledge an essential element. It would be impossible to modify the definition so as to except a particular case from the general principle. Perhaps my hon. friend's suggestion contemplates the creation of a new offence of constructive murder, to apply exclusively to policemen resorting to torture, and would render them liable to conviction for murder irrespective of the intention or knowledge. Such a departure from the accepted principles of British and Indian justice seems neither necessary nor practicable.

PLAGUE.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he was aware that rats were as subject as human beings to plague from infected soil, and that the appearance of sick of dead rats in a house was often the first indication the inhabitant had of danger from that source; and what special action was being taken by the Government of India to remove people from infected soil, the main cause of the continuance and spread of plague, in addition to destroying rats, which were only, at most, a secondary cause in the spread of infection.

Mr. Montagu: Exhaustive inquiry has shown that the plague bacillus does not live in the soil. It speedily dies outside the bodies of men or other animals. It is not, therefore, thought necessary to invite the people to submit themselves to the inconvenience of evacuating their houses unless the disease is present or is imminent in the locality.

MISCONDUCT BY THE POLICE.

Mr. George Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India how many local Governments in India have issued orders on the lines of the recommendation made in the report of Lord Curzon's Police Commission, and approved by the Government of India, that whenever a court of justice publicly, or by separate vote, thinks fit to comment upon misconduct by the police engaged in the case under trial, an inquiry into the matter shall be conducted by an impartial and competent agency; and will he specify those orders in detail and state the dates upon which they were issued?

Mr. Montagu: I must refer my hon. friend to the answer that I gave to this question when he asked it last Tuesday.

ASSAULT ON A NATIVE SERVANT.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether his attention has been drawn to the assault committed in a first-class compartment in a railway train between Bakhtiarpore and Mokamah on March 4, by a junior engineer in the service of the East India Railway Company on the servant of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Sarteraz Hussain, an orderly of the Legislative Department of the Bengal Government; whether the servant, whilst looking after his master's luggage, was thrust from the carriage while the train was in motion, and had to cling to a bar outside the carriage for three-quarters of an hour; whether the sub-inspector at Mokamah had the servant put under arrest for having complained about the assault; and whether he can say what action has been taken in the matter.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information as to the alleged assault. He will cause inquiries to be made.

ALLEGED INSULT TO MR. HASSAN IMAM.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he can inform the House what punishment was meted out to the guard of the East India Railway, who, at Bakhtiarpore station, insulted Mr. Hassan Imam, an Indian gentleman, and referred to in a question answered by the Hon. Sir T. R. Wynne, in the Viceroy's Council, on March 7.

Mr. Montagu: Sir Thomas Wynne stated in the Viceroy's Council that the agent of the railway has dealt with the matter and that steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such an incident. The Secretary of State has not been informed of the nature of the punishment and does not consider it necessary to ask for further information.

MASSACRE ON THE ASSAM BORDER.

On Wednesday, April 22, Mr. Mitchell-Thomson asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he has any further information regarding the massacre of the British mission on the Assam border; and what punitive measures are being undertaken.

Mr. Montagu: The latest news I have received on this subject, based on reports from Nepaulese, coolies, leaves little doubt, I regret to say, that Mr. Williamson and a party of thirty coolies have been murdered by Abor tribes on the border of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Dr. Gregorson, who had stayed behind on the Dihong River with some sick coolies, has, I fear, also been killed. It has not yet been decided what steps are required in view of the information received but a force of 175 armed police has proceeded in the direction of the scene of the massacre.

INDIA AND THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Colonel Yate asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the political and commercial interests possessed by India in regard to the Baghdad Railway, the Government of India is being fully consulted in the negotiations that are now going on with regard to the Baghdad Railway; and whether, in the event of any agreement being arrived at, the Government of India will be given an opportunity of expressing its views before the agreement is concluded.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I am in full consultation with the Secretary of State for India, with whom communication with the Government of India rests, and who, as I am aware, keeps himself well informed as to the views of the representatives of his Majesty's Government in India.

THE EXPORTS OF JUTE.

Mr. Spear asked the Under Secretary of State for India: With reference to the new Indian export duty to be levied on the exports of raw jute, if he will state the total value of the raw jute exported from India; and what is the total value of raw jute exported to British ports for consumption within the United Kingdom.

Mr. Montagu: According to the Indian trade returns the value of the raw jute exports from India to all countries averaged £11,151,000 a year for the three years 1908 to 1910, Of these exports, exports to the average annual value of £4,547,000 were declared for shipment to the United Kingdom. For the actual imports into the United Kingdom and the re-exports, I would refer the hon. member to the answer given by my right hon. friend to the hon. member to-day.

CONVICTIONS AND POLICE PROMOTION.

Mr. George Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State is aware that Lord Curzon's Police Commission reported in 1904, that the station-house police officer naturally concluded that his promotion depended upon his obtaining a high ratio of convictions and a low ratio of crime, and that he believed that much less attention was given to the methods of his work than to the results, and that but little inquiry would be mede regarding the means, provided the ends were satisfactory and that in view of the evils flowing from the wide prevalence of these opinions among the subordinate police, it was a matter of imperative urgency that everything possible should be done to remove all justifications for so damaging a belief, and whether he could state what steps had been taken by the Government of India or the Secretary of State to give effect to the above recommendation.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is aware that the Commission reported in these terms. Their recommendations in the matter were (1) that police work should be judged not by statistical results but upon the facts elicited by inquiries based on statistics; (2) that inspections of police-stations should be confined to criticism of the actual work done in relation to crime; (3) that in the reports of such inspections, no satistics of crime should be given; (4) that a statement in use in one province showing the percentage of convictions to persons arrested and prosecuted and a figure of merit, based on these percentages for each district, should be abolished. In 1905, the Government of India accepted all of these recommendations, and my hon. friend may take it that police work in India is no longer judged by statistical results.

DINAPORE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he has any information concerning the railway accident near Dinapore on April 5; what was the cause of the accident; and whether it had any political significance.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has seen the reports in the Press on the subject, but has no further information. He has asked the Government of India for a full report.

THE MUSEUM FOR LONDON.

How It is Being Planned.

Since the announcement recently that the King had appointed three gentlemen to act as trustees of a London Museum the plans for this very interesting addition to our metropolitan collections have been sensibly advanced. The room is Kensington Palace which his Majesty graciously offered as a temporary home for it, says H. Hamilton Fyfe in the "Daily Mail"; are being prepared and will before long be ready for Mr, Guy Laking, the Keeper and Secretary to begin installing the objects which the museum already possesses. Mr. Laking (son of the famous doctor Sir Francis) has special qualifications for this post. He is, though quite a young man, still an antiquary of high reputation, and our best authority on armour. He will certainly not let slip any chances of making the museum attractive to intelligent people generally as well as to specialists. Nor are Mr. Harcourt Lord Esher, and Lord Beauchamp likely to dissent from this policy as trustees.

Now that such a museum is to be established, one wonders why it has never been thought of before. Perhaps that goes too far, though. It has been thought of. But no one has ever had until now, the energy to put the idea into execution. It needed the active encouragement of royalty to set it going King Edward had long hoped for something on the lines of the Musee Carnavalet in Paris, that delightful building, partly old and partly new, in the Rue Sevigne where the history and social life of the city can be traced from age to age. Queen Alexandra promised to give several objects to such an institution from her own collection. Later, King George showed himself no less interested in the scheme, while Queen Mary threw herself into it with characteristic enthusiasm. Her Majesty's interest in London, where she was born and where she has lived all her life (for Richmond Park is almost London now), is keen and comprehensive.

A GOOD START.

So, after being thought about for years, the project has at last taken definite shape, and London will very soon have, at any rate, the beginning of a museum that is destined to grow every year until it becomes a complete storehouse of all relics of the past of our great capital from its earliest days. Already its possessions are important enough to make a good little show by themselves. Several people have given liberally to enable a start to be made. There is no difficulty about funds, nor any likelihood of an appeal being necessary, an exceptional and in these days unusually fortunate condition upon which to found a public institution.

Owing, no doubt to the interest taken by royalty in the idea, rich men have placed at the disposal of the trustees ample sums for purchasing exhibits, and also for building or buying a permanent home for the collection when the right time comes. It was proposed to the London County Council that working in co-operation with the trustees, they should include a London Museum among their new County Hall buildings on the other side of Westminster Bridge. For some reason this excellent suggestion was rejected.

The ideal museum would, of course, be some old hall or house, beautiful in design and flagrant with memories of old London. Why should not the trustees try to acquire Staple Inn, for instance, that block of ancient houses which still shows a joyous Elizabethan face to busy Holborn, almost facing the Gray's Inn road? There was a poet once who lived, poor soul! far up that grimy thoroughfare, and often kept the flame of beauty alight in his soul by gazing many times a day at those Shakespearean houses with their half-timbered fronts, their charming gables, their lattice casements, diamond panned, suggesting windows opened upon orchards or fields radiant with spring flowers. Here the collection would be most appropriately housed, and at the same time the last relic of the streets of Tudor London would be preserved from the possibility of destruction by barbarous hands.

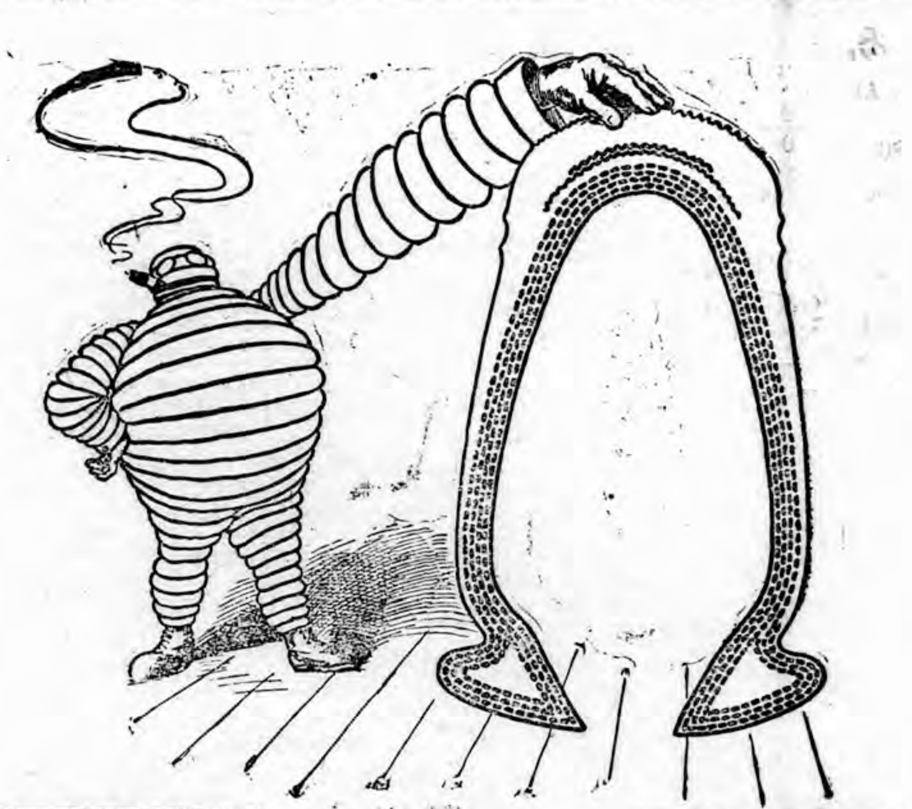
LONDON'S TREASURES.

However, that is a matter for future decision. In the meantime the Keeper is ready and eager to add to the treasures already in hand. Gifts will be welcomed; purchases will be made also. Good examples of London's industries are wanted—enamels made in Battersea, Chelsea China, Lambeth pottery, Spitalfields silk. Anything that is of special value in illustrating the life of Londoners throughout the centuries will be welcomed—old dresses or uniforms, old articles of household use, arms and armour, prints, chap-books, ballads. The memtion of arms calls to mind the tenth-century sword which is in the Hilton Price collection, already the property of the museum. A good many years ago part of this sword, the hilt and about three-quarters of the blade, were found in the river-mud at Battersea. There was an inscription on the blade which was unfinished because of the piece broken off. All hope of finding this was, of course, abandoned. Yet when the Tower Bridge was being built this very fragment was taken out of the river many miles below Battersea. It sound scarcely credible. The fit of the two pieces was exact, and the inscription read straight on. Now the complete sword is in the London Museum.

During the last few days some relics of old Newgate have been acquired—the doors of the prison, for example, and the irons that Jack Sheppard wore when he was caught at last. A fine theatrical collection, playbills, costume plates, and so on, is an addition on another side. Of course, a great deal of rubbish is offered. Mr. Laking, since the news of his appointment appeared in the newspapers, has been receiving about a thousand letters a day; most of them superfluous, but they have to be answered all the same. Everything that seems to have in it any possibility of interest is examined. Nothing will be let slip for want of being looked at. Very often the objects which shed the most interesting light on the past turn up in queer, unexpected places.

A NEW KIND OF MUSEUM.

In time the museum hopes to centralise all the collections relating specially to London. It would certainly be far more convenient to have them all housed under one roof. There is quite a good display in the Crypt at the Guildhall, which few people ever go to see. Will the Corporation consent to contribute that to the new museum? Will the British and South Kensington Museums, the Tower, the London County Council, all be willing to hand over such objects as they possess which bear particularly upon London life? Not at first, perhaps, but in time they almost certainly will, especially when they see what good use the London Museum will make of its possession. It will depart as far as possible from the stereotyped museum plan of putting objects in glass cases and leaving people to discover their interest for themselves. If a fragment of a tool is shown, a drawing will be there to show how it was handled. The aim will be to stir the imagination and awaken fresh interests; to show Londoners the stock they have sprung from, the gradual formation of the clothes, the homes, the language, the pastimes and the occupations of to-day.



Bibendum's Tyre Lectures—No. 5.

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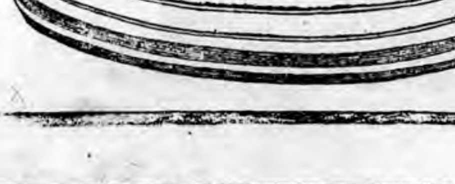

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HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Melitus—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 10 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8,
For Billious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8,
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5 8,
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10 8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil, Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9 12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs, 7-8,

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8,

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8,

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs, 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Banaras, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
8th September, 1905.

THE IDEAL

BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented Hair oil of high medicinal properties cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO, &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots.

THERE IS SATISFACTION INDEED IN ITS USE.

Rs. 1-5 per Phial (Post Free).

SIDDHA MAKARADHWAJA.

Compound powder of gold, prepared by scientific process from pure gold, cures all sorts of Fevers, allays Anorexia and Loss of Appetite, dispels all sorts of Neuralgic pain, removes every kind of disorder of the respiratory organs, and regulates and improves the digestive function. It infuses considerable power into the nerves and enables the constitution to bear any amount of strain and trouble. It is the best and potent alterative in the Hindu Pharmacopia.

Price per tolal Rs. 80; A week's measure Rs. 3 only

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. S. (London), M. S. A. S., London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c.
Nos 18-1 & 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

MAKE YOUR OWN CIGARETTES WITH AG Cigarette Paper.
THEY ARE TWICE AS GOOD.
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN
ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR AG

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 27.] [BOMBAY, April 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 1-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	97 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.	95 3-4	unchgd	
do. Govt. Securities...	94 1-4	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 7-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' Deliv...	25	1-16	
do. in New York ...	54	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25-30		01
do. at Berlin...	20-45 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York...	4-86 1-2		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c. 9th Mar.	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 1-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 5-8	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	1 1-8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ..	1 3-4	unchgd	
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 7-8	unchgd	

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—China selling and India buying.

The Bombay Mails of the 15th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

London, April 27.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£37,200,000	Inc.	£700,000
Public Deposits	...£17,900,000	Inc.	£300,000
Other Deposits	...£40,900,000	Inc.	£2,300,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged	
Other Securities	...£34,000,000	Inc.	£2,700,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,600,000	Inc.	£800,000

The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchanged. Quiet.
Futures	... Irregular.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Firm but not active.
Total Sales	... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500
Imports	... 4,000
Mid Americans	8·30 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 3-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June July	July Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·91	7·84	7·81	7·75	7·52
—.2	—1	—.3	—.4	—.4
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.Jan.	
7·17	7·00	6·93	6·91	
unchgd	+·01	unchgd	+·01	

New York Official upon call May 15·01 July 15·14.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	4,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	6,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	Nil
Exports to Continent	...	7,000
Spot Cotton—		15·25 —.0

Futures—Month of May 15·03 + 12 } Declined on unfavorable cables and on bear pressure and liquidation.
Futures—Month of July 15·19 — 6

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15 3-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of Mar.	...15·18—15
Do. do May	...15·21—16
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...33 1-2—1-4
Do. Months - June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Easier.
Red Karachi ...33—.4
Do. Months —June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Easier.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...33 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.
Buyers &c.—Sellers—Easier.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South New Wales ...34 1-4unchgd
Do. Months—April—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship... 44 1-2 —1-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.. 46 7-8 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...40 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—April-May—Sellers.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Easier.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...60 1-4—.2
Do. Months—May-June—Value.
Do. Name of Ports Antwerp.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...6.—1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 11 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber .. 5 3 1-2—Value.—Quieter.

METALS -

Copper Braziers	...e 63
Yellow Metal	...d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...£54 1-2

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal......... 10s.

ARRIVALS—

"Massilia," "Lichtenfels," "Nippon," "Nearlmoor."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. ...13 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.
Tone—Dull and very little business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13 —Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone—Quiet
German Beet-root 88 p. c ...10 6 3 4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...May.
Tone Slow demand at easier prices.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14 7 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments ...May-August.
Tone—Inactive. Prices unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12-1—Value.
Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.
General Tone—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [28TH April, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.		Value.	From	Importers.
3 Boxes	Bullion	Rs. 1,92,000	London	Mercantile Bank
11 Boxes	Bullion	7,68,000	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box	Bullions	76,800	do	Yokohama Bank
21 Boxes	Bullions	14,59,200	do	National Bank
1 Box	Bullions	76,800	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box	Bullions	76,800	do	International Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 26th April, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	113	130,824
B B and C I Railway ...	48	56,931

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4-16d. T. T. 1s. 4 3-32d Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and 1s. 4d. 3-32 T. T. can be done, 3 months sight credits have been placed at 1s. 4 1-4d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...134 1-2
Shanghai „	...178 3-4
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market open at 95 7-8 for cash and the 1st Settlement and 95 15-16 for the 2nd settlement and has fluctuated during the day. A fair business has been done and rates close as under.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs.	95	15	0
1st Settlement	... „	95	15	0
2nd „	... „	96	0	0

BULLION :—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 higher for spot at 24 7-8 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 25. New York was 1-8 up at 54. The local market opened at 63-16 and has remained steady,

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	24	0	0
Australian „ ...	„	24	0	0
Sovereigns „ ...	„	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	„	63	1	0
„ 1st settlement ...	„	63	3	0
„ 2nd Settlement...	„	63	6	0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for one crore, 7·90 lakhs were allotted in bills at 1s 4 1-16d. and 92 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d, tenderers receiving 11 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 1 crore 40 thousand, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 1 crore.

The steamer which left London on the 7th April and arrived to-day with the mail of 14th April brings £180,000 bar gold and £100,000 silver for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs. 6,10,000
Bombay	... „ 5,20,000
Madras	... „ 8,70,000
Total...	... „ 20,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 14th April and comes with the mail of the 21st April brings £180,000 bar gold, £130,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs. 2,60,000
Bombay	... „ 4,30,000
Madras	... „ 1,20,000
Total...	... „ 8,10,000

The steamer which left London on the 21st April and comes with the mail of the 28th April brings £180,000 bar gold and £90,000 silver for Bombay, add the following Council Bills :

Calcutta	.. Rs. 3,70,000
Bombay	... „ 1,70,000
Madras	... „ 2,60,000
Total...	... „ 8,00,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase, Rs.	Decrease, Rs.
Public Deposits	14,75,000	......
Other Deposits	19,98,000	......
Sundries	1,95,000	......
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	6,000	......
Other Authorized Securities	......	40,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities..	......	5,10,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	31,97,000	......
Bills Discounted and Purchased	......	1,85,000
Bullion	2,20,000	......
Balance with other Banks.	19,000	......
Sundries	26,000	......
Cash	4,53,000	......

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	77,728	71,277	+6,451
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 27th April.	1,879,532	2,693,414	—813,882
Shipments for the week Europe ...	27,015	34,273	— 7,258
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	21,673	40,570	—18,897
Total...	48,688	74,843	—26,155
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 27th April Europe ...	626,101	803,691	—177,590
China ...	11,312	82,915	— 71,603
Japan ..	404,717	695,439	—290,722
Coast Ports ...	26,384	25,795	+ 588
Total...	1,068,514	1,607,841	—539,327
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ..	26,741	23,083	+ 3,658
China ... Japan ... Coast Ports ...	3,043	859	+ 2,184

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 18th Mar. 1911—6,126 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1910—2,086 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	6,500	368,746	418,146
Central India... ...	3,831	130,474	183,223
Barsee and Nagur ...	3,028	97,353	249,622
Berar	9,597	307,897	499,491
Central Provinces ...	4,465	131,649	285,387
Total Oomras ...	27,721	1,036,119	1,635,869
Dholleras	14,116	146,012	163,751
Broach	18,880	173,448	244,704
Compta and Dharwar.	8,664	66,665	97,017
Westerns	1,072	7,645	13,621
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	388	288,596	401,853
Bengals (Rajputana)...	4,607	99,203	92,006
Sind	1,173	52,015	39,975
Persian	44	1,529	3,333
American	1,052	5,956	750
Egyptian	...	1,973	397
Other sorts	1	371	138
Total ...	77,728	1,879,532	2,693,414

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 20th April, 1911	1,879,532
	2,129,532
Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 12th April, 1911...	1,068,514
	1,061,018
Afloat	29,784
	1,031,234
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	446,222
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 13th April, 1910 ...	585,012
Difference since last week	+ 5,846

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

As we anticipated there has been a continuance of the advance in the Home markets. The trade demand has been good, the statistical position strong and bills taking advantage of the situation seem to have obtained command of the markets for the time being. The rise has been a steady one, and though some days there has been a small set back owing to profits taking the strength of the market has been sufficient to cause higher values immediately after. The last day or so reports of the new crop have been less favourable, and the more distant positions which had been scarcely participating in the rise, at once advanced. Possibly there may be a reaction in old crop for a time at the close of this month, as nearly 8d. seems a dangerously high price ; but if the trade demanded continues, we may see some higher values later on in the season. New crop will be governed by weather reports. At the close the market is rather easier on bulls taking profits.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

	Last week	This week	Difference.
New York—			
Futures May ...	14·80	15·03	+·23
„ July ...	14·86	15·19	+·33
Spot ...	14·95	15 25	+·30
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	14·77	15·18	+·41
„ July ...	14·85	15 27	+·42
Spot ...	14 3-4	15 3-16	+·7 16
Liverpool—			
Futures Apl.-May	7·74	7 91	+·17
„ June-July	7·69	7 81	+·12
„ Oct.-Nov.	6·85	7·00	+·15
Spot ...	8 02	8 30	+·28

The advance in the home markets has had no effect here, and we have had lifeless markets during the week. Prices are practically unchanged from last Friday's quotations. The little enquiry there has been has run on Fine Broach May and law ginned, and has been barely sufficient to maintain prices notwithstanding the firm and advancing markets on the other side. Heavy receipts here have no doubt had a good deal to do with checking any advance, and the paucity of enquiry has accentuated the dullness of the market. The position at present is unsatisfactory, but it may lead to twelve markets if the advance at Home continues, but weaker home markets would probably cause a decline.

Ready cotton has shared in the general dullness and the enquiry as a rule has been poor. Now and then there has been a slight improvement in the demand, and yesterday shippers bought a fair quantity. Rates are almost unchanged and are somewhat irregular. Holders have been meeting any inquiry, but are by no means eager sellers.

Receipts for the week have been large, in fact somewhat in excess of the same time last year, and the total decrease to date is reduced to 814,000 bales.

LATER.

The market closes steady as under though there is little doing in contracts. There has been a fair demand for ready cotton chiefly by Japan shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs. 352-3	May
Do do Khandesh... ...	„ 309	do
F G do do	„ 297	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	„ 317-18	do
Do do Bengals	„ 304-5	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	„ 356	do
Do H C Westerns	„ 337	do
Do M G do	„ 343	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 307-8	March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	„ 243-44	January
Fine M G Bengal	„ 268	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales
Total Imports	10,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	
7·92	7·89	7·82	7·76	
+01	+01	+01	+01	
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·53	7·14	6·97	6·91	6·90
+01	—03	—03	—02	—01

FREIGHTS.

A fairly large business has been put through during the week and rates have advanced considerably. The following business is reported.

Antwerp :—Relets for April were done at 16s. 6d. For May business was done at 15s. 3d. to 15s. 6d.

Dunkirk :—Relets for April at 16s. 6d. For May business has been done at 15s. 6d to 16s. and for June at 15s.

Havre :—For May 15s. 6d. to 16s. for June 15s.

Genoa :—Relets April at 15s. 6d. For May 15s. seeds 16s. 6d. wheat.

Marseilles :—Relets at 14s. to 15s. for April.

Liverpool :—May at 15s. seeds and 15s. 6d. maize.

Hull :—Relets for April at 13s. and 13s. 6d. light seeds. May 14s. and June 13s. to 13s. 6d. light seeds.

Hamburg :—Relets for April at 16s. 6d. seeds' 19s. cotton. For May business done at 16s. 3d. and for June at 15s. 6d.

The market close very firm.

Owners also are very firm and ask 20s one port D. W. basis for May.

Karachi has taken several steamers at 17s. May, and 16s. to 16s. 6d. June.

The following fixtures are reported :—

S. s. "Atlantic" at 19s. one p. p. May.

S. s. "Duke of York" at 19s. one p. p. May.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

There have been many and wide fluctuations during the past week, but on the whole prices have declined about five annas per cwt. owing to quiet markets at Home, and large offerings from this side. Sooner or later the market should advance as La Plata shipments are limited. As soon as offerings from here are reduced, buyers will find some strength in the market. Receipts here continue on a very large scale, and the total receipts into Bombay for the season are estimated to reach 5,000,000 cwts. (250,000 tons) which would be record figures.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 11 15 0	B. T.
May............................	Rs. 12 11 0	R. T.
September	Rs. 12 15 0	„

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet with a tendency to decline. Receipts are large, but business with Europe is small. This is probably due to larger offerings of Soya beans from China, owing to plague having decreased in Manchuria.

We quote :—

Salta Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 7	1	0	R. T.
Ready „ „	Rs. 6	13	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore	Rs. 7	11	0	B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is quiet and unchanged. Only a small business has been done during the week.

We quote :—

Bold white 85 per cent.......	Rs 51	8	0
Mimbara	Rs. 53	0	0
Yellow Hingaoghat...........	Rs. 56	0	0
Black Kutni	Rs. 43	8	0

POPPYSEED :—

The market is quiet. Some business has been reported at Rs. 10-8-0 Railway terms, and the tendency is downward at the close. The crop is much smaller than last year, and as soon as the demand from home improves, prices are likely to advance.

We quote :—

Ready...	Rs. 9	13	0	B.T
Forward..........................	Rs. 10	8	0	R.T.

CASTORSEED :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready..........................	Rs. 35	0	0
Forward......................	Rs. 36	0	0

COTTONSEED :—

A quiet but steady market.

We quote :—

Ready... ....Rs. 23 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Market has ruled steady as under.

We quote :—

Bold	Rs. 43	0	0
Small..	Rs. 41	8	0

MOWRASEED :—

Market steady.

We quote:—

July August...................Rs. 6 14 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is easier with more disposition to sell on the part of dealers. Local mills are buying sparingly. Exporters are buying freely in the up country markets. The Punjab crop will be late owing to the recent wet weathar. We do dot anticipate much change either way at present.

We quote :—

White Delhi May............	Rs. 4	13	0	R. T.
„ Cawnpore „	Rs. 4	11	0	R. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	77,728	bales.
Wheat	11,542	cwts.
Linseed	458,871	„
Rapeseed	91,184	„
Gingellyseed	3,832	„
Poppyseed	68,166	„
Groundnuts..	13,768	„
Castorseed	49,769	„
Rice	95,810	„
Myrabollams.	19,371	„
Cottonseed	55,255	„
Mowraseed...	601	„
Gram	19,477	„
Joowar	4,647	„
Maize	2,570	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market continues steady with an increased demand. Home prices continue to stiffen.

GREY GOODS.—There is a fair general enquiry and prices are firm.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is steady and prices are maintained owing to the firmness at home.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The demand here is improving. The Home market is firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—There has been some enquiry from local indentors during the week. The market is firm.

DHOOTIES.—The demand in Bombay is improving but prices are poor. The Home market is very firm and prices are going higher. Shipment is very distant even as far as November-December.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market showed some life in the beginning of the week and buyers placed same decent quantities with many officers. The market has again sagged and buyers are waiting for further development.

LOCAL YARN.

There has been an improvement in the local market during the past week. Sales have increased and prices are advancing. The enquiry has run chiefly on low counts, but business has been done in 16s. and 20s.

Fortnightly sales from Hongkong..	500 bales
Unsold stock at Hongkong	27,000 „
Fortnightly sale from Shanghai ...	1,000 „
Unsold stock at Shanghai...........	35,000 „
Exchange at Hongkong................	Rs. 135
„ „ Shanghai................	„ 180

PETROLEUM.

			per case			
Snowflake Brand...150 °	American	Rs.	6	0	2
White Rose Brand...150 °	American	„	5	12	2
Chester Brand ... 75 °	Abel A'can	„	4	12	2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76 °	Abel, A'can	„	4	8	2
Monkey ...125 °	American	„	4	8	2
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125 °		per 2 tins „	3	10	0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 125 °		per 5 Impl. gallons Rs.	3	0	0

Unsteady.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	4	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	3	0	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	14	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and prices of Mill shares have improved more or less during the week with a few exceptions. Bank of Bombay shares have kept steady at and about Rs. 1,650 ; Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 65 ; Indian Specie Bank shares have remained unchanged at Rs. 50 3-4 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 9 1-2 ; and Bank of Burma's have been placed at Rs. 36. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 90 ; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have improved to Rs. 547 1-2 ; The Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co. Ld., ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 129 and preference shares at Rs. 170 ; Bombay Steam N. C. Co., ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 280 ; and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 285 ; Central India Mining Co. shares are steady at Rs. 30 1-4 C. D. ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have kept steady at and about Rs. 825 ; Shivrajpur's are steady at Rs. 16 ; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 49 ; deferred shares to Rs. 95 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 158 ; In Press Companies, Mofussils are steady at Rs. 845 ; New Berars at Rs. 532 1-2 and Indian Cotton to Rs. 132 1-2 ; and Volkart's have declined to Rs. 670. In Mill Companies Bombay United have improved to Rs. 312 1-2 ; Century Mill shares to Rs 72 ; Central India's have kept steady at and about Rs 2,675 ; Colaba Land Mill Coy shares have advanced to Rs 1,132 1-2 ; Crescents have been placed at Rs 60 ; David's have improved to Rs 376 1-4 ; Emperor Edward's have remained quiet at Rs 507 1-2 ; Empress Mill shares have declined to Rs 155 ; Edward Sassoon Mill shares are at Rs 182 1-2 X. D. and Fazulbhoy Mill shares are at Rs 187 1-2 X. D. Framji Petit after touching Rs. 1,270 have improved to Rs. 1,300 ; Finlay Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. Rs 225 X. D. ; Jamshed's are steady at Rs. 137 1-2 X D ; Khattan Makanji mill shares at Rs 725 ; Leopold's have jumped up to Rs. 50 ; Luxmi Cotton Mill shares have ruled at and about Rs 1,372 1-2 X. D ; Maneckji Petit's have improved to Rs. 2,670 ; New Great Eastern Mill shares to Rs 162 1-2 X. D ; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs 715 ; Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., shares have impoved to Rs. 795 X.D. Standards have ruled at and about Rs 895, Swadeshi's are and about Rs 1,040 ; and Vishnu Cotton Mill ordnance store are weak at Rs 815 In Railway Company Tapti Valley's have itroduced to Rs 480 ; Ahmedabad Parntej are steady at Rs 612 1-2 ; Amritsar Patti have changed hands at Rs 123 to Rs 124 ; a good lot of Scindh Light Ry (New issues) was placed at Rs 123 X. D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

THE MANGANESE TRADE.

Unfavourable Influence of the Advance in Steamer Freights.

The latest returns give the arrivals of this ore at European and American ports for the two months ended February 28 as 302,600 tons, against 250,970 tons for the corresponding period in 1910. This is a deficiency of 48,370 tons for the two months, and it is known that the March figures will show a further shortage. The deficiency has arisen through an advance in the rates of steamer freights, making the present price of ore of 9d. to 9 1-4d. per unit unremunerative to mine owners in India and the Caucasus.

The total arrivals of the ore for the past three years have been :—

1908 .... 1,164,640 tons
1909 .... 1,350,490 „
1910 .... 1,615,920 „

The present price works out at under £2 per ton for 48 per cent. ore c.i.f. European ports, and the total value of the world's supply last year amounted, therefore, to the comparatively small sum of about £3,000,000. It seems surprising that, seeing the absolute indispensability of manganese to the steel an iron manufacturing trader, and the fact that a considerable increase in the price of the ore would have practically no effect on the price of manufactured steel or iron, some energetic measures have not been taken to put the manganese trade on a basis which would make it profitable to those concerned in it. It is common knowledge that the Caucasus supply of 637,000 tons in 1910, 524,000 in 1909 and 358,000 in 1908 gave no profit to the trade in that locality beyond labour wages, while the Indian supplies of 695,000, 519,000, and 555,000 tons for the same years could not have given a much better result, seeing the very low price paid by consumers during those years.

That the steel and iron trades can pay better prices is seen from the following market prices of the past twenty years for 48 to 50 per cent. ore, at per unit:—

1890.	1894.	1898.	1902.	1906.	1910.	Present price.
d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
16to20	10to11¼	9to12	9to 12	11to16	9to9	9to9¼

If those concerned in the manganese ore trade could take a leaf from the book of some other trades—e. g., rubber—a very great improvement could be shown in the interests they represent in a very short time.—"Financial News."

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—221 tons oil cakes, the New Mofussil Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 75 bales wool, M Balia ; 80 bales wool, M Ratansi ; 280 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons.

Clan Cumming s—166 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2 cases opium, P and O Co ; 50 cwts fish maws, A Hussein and Co ; 33 cwts wild mace G Suchedina and Co ; 100 cwts horns E Mahomed ; 110 bales cotton, M Mohanlal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—100 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co ; 50 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons.

Langton Hall s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Corunna s—10,500 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji ; 7,075 cwts myrabollams, K Keshovji.

Castalia s—400 casks skins Enrico N Stein,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Irismere s—201 cwts mustardseed and 10,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Langton Hall s—145 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Homayun s—409 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,005 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co,

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros ; 13 cwts animal guts Ad Meyer ; 1 case cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—50 cwts olibanum. R Damji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bukbergen s—11,510 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

Sidmouth s—3 bales cotton and 8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Chyebassa s—850 bales hemp and 85 bales sawri cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltkefels s—1 case cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,200 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 3 bundles cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 150 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 1 bale cotton Vachagandhy and Sons ; 400 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co ; 400 bales cotton, M Amarsey and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—110 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th April, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	28	12	p. m.	1	35
Suez	28	2	5 p. m.	0	38

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakin Kassala without additional charge. (29-6-09).

Cable Zanzibar Mombasa interrupted. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Itres, Huimanguillo, Sanantonio, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (24-4-11).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted within Indian Frontier between Suanwei and Weining. (26-4-11).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (27-4-11).

Borasjoon reports Ahwaz line interrupted between Handarrig and Dilom. (28-4-11).

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning;—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	265
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1640
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	11 „	1630
Bank of Madras...........	500	500	12 „	1375
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 „	136
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	6 „	61
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	77
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	750
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	120
People's Bank of India...	50	30	3	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	50½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld..................	100	10	6½	9¼
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	Nil	9¼
Chartered Bank..........	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£59
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	6 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$ 125	£2	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Alcok Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	245
All India Ut. Co. Ld.......	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	7
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32½
Badham Pile	70	70	28·8	90
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	65
Bombay Burmah T Corp	125	125	10 p.c.	545
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	Nil.	129
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	170
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	18
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	850
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ......O.	250	250	8·10	280
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	285
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	10	10	3¼	30¼
Delhi Flour..................	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...........	500	50	20 p.c.	200
John Roberts and C. ...	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Jostes Fans Supply C. ...	100	50	7 yr.	58
Kemp and Co........... .	200	175	12½ „	172
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	10	107
Marsland Pric and Co O	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	18¼ yr.	285
Oriental Mining............	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.......	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	825
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	16
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	105x
Soundy and Co..............	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. O.	75	35	...	49
D.	30	3	...	95
P.	150	130	...	153
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	250
Telephone Co...............	25	25	yr. 1½ c.d	45
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	517½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	5000
Albert (Karachi).......... ..	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230x
Godavery Valley..........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	500
Hindustan P. and M. ...	250	250	15	...
Hinglee	100	100	8p c.	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	133¾
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	70	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton......	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	310
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	845
New Berar....................	500	500	40	582½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	650
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
[illegible]nd	400	400	30	725
[illegible]at City	200	200	20	250
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	670
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 20	455
Alliance	1000	1000	...	35
Berar Mfg....................	200	200	...	130
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	49	140
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co............................	250	250	15	525
Bombay United	250	250	11	312½
Century	100	100	3	175
Central India................	500	500	70	1675
China	1000	1000	...	700
Chho Silk	500	500	20	475
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1132½
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	180
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 45	490
Crescent	100	100	4	60
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	835
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	12½	376¼
Emperor Edward	500	500	25	507½
Empress	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill......	200	200	nil	182½
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	187½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1295
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	225
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	420
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	350
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton...........	500	500	...	75
Indian Mfg..................	1000	1000	...	355
Indo-China Mfg............	1000	1000	nil	750
James Greaves	500	500	...	250
Jamshed Mfg...............	250	250	7½	142½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	275
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	175
Khandesh	1000	610	25	775
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	725
Kohinoor	500	500	15	645
Leopold	100	100	...	50
Lakshmi Cotton...........	1000	1000	yr. 100	1372½x
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2525
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	30	2690
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	100	2740
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	162½xd
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	715
Phoenix	100	100	6	77
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	300
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	550
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 60	795
Sassoon Silk..................	500	500	yr. 35	575
Sholapur.....................	1000	1000	150	4250
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	130
Standard Mills	500	500	25	892½
Sun	250	250	nil	70
Swan	250	250	10	200
Swadesh	500	500	25	1040
Textile........................	500	500	15	840
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	515
Do. ...P.	500	500	nil	605
Western India	1000	1000	25	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p c.	61¼
Amritsar-Patty	100	10	6 „	123
Sindh Light Railways Ld (Mirpur Khas - Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	10	41·4 „	123
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	„
Tapti Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 „	480
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	10	5 „	123

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 22nd April.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 22nd April 11: G.I.P. Ry. including I.M. Ry. System...	2791·38	1423000	23830306	25·542
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	40.00	500605	540
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	12 0	10675	33
Total...	2957·33	1667200	24261586	260287
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 22nd April 10: G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2784·67	1581732	25813671	27395
A. D. C. Ry. ..	125·66	35891	455 85	4914
B.-K. Ry........	40 29	1567	21985	239
Total	2950·62	1619150	26291191	279107
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+ 6·71	+ 42168	-1983385	-1941
A.D.C.R.	......	+ 4.09	+ 45070	+ 49
Baran Kotah R.	......	+ 1245	+ 8690	+ 9

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week end 15th April on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week.......	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 3,60,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,64,0
Or per mile of Railway.........	396	714	8	1,1
For previous 14 weeks of half year	23,70,073	46,04,132	51,893	70,26,0
Total for 15 weeks	25,70,073	49,64,132	55,893	75,90,0
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,75,101	3,97,547	5,075	5,77,7
Per mile of Ry...	347	788	10	1,
Total to corresponding date...	25,53,066	50,52,480	1,14,962	77,20,5

Decrease for the week.........Rs. 13,783
Do to date.............. „ 1,50,418

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week end 15th April on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week........	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs.	Rs. 1,
Or per mile of Railway.........	29	29	.. ...	
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	7,393	5,790	15	13,
Total for 15 weeks	7,893	6,290	15	14,
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	659	741	4	1,
Per mile of Ry..	38	43	......	
Total to corresponding date..	8,420	8,365	74	16,

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 404
Do. to date .... „ 2,662

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week en 15th April on 1,773·33 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week......	Rs. 2, 2,000	Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,59,0
Or per mile of Railway.........	114	141	4	2
For previous 14 weeks of half year	27,90,369	42 13,932	93,948	69,98,
Total for 15 weeks	28,92,369	44,63,932	1,00,948	74,57,
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,73,609	2,80,716	7,251	4,61,57
Per mile of Ry..	98	158	4	2
Total to corresponding date...	26,33,490	46,80,838	1,35,699	74,50,0

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 2,576
Increase to date ....Rs. 7,222

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week end 15th April on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week......	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 37,000	Rs.	Rs 45,00
Or per mile of Railway	57	262	......	3
For previous 14 weeks of half year	87,626	5,86,510	312	6,74,4
Total for 15 weeks	95,626	6,23,510	312	7,19,4
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,192	47,206	......	54,?5
Per mile of Ry..	51	335	.. ...	38
Total to corresponding date	1 01,623	7,44,170		8,58,29

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 9,458
Do. date .... „ 1,38,815

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ende 15th April on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week........	Rs. 16,000	Rs. 31,000	Rs.	Rs. 47,0
Or per mile of Railway.........	47	91	......	1
For previous 14 weeks of half year	1,64,193	3,62,878	664	5,27,
Total for 15 weeks	1,80,193	3,93,878	664	5,74,73
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,124	15,457	......	29,
Per mile of Ry..	42	46	......	8
Total to corresponding date...	1,90,385	2,40,219	9,925	4,30,5

Increase for the week ....Rs. 17,119
Do. to date....................Rs. 1,44,[illegible]

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, April 14.

THE MORMON CAMPAIGN.

The House of Commons, which attaches nine hundred amendments to a single bill, has strictly limited views as to the number of wives to be attached to any one man. That is why the debate on the Mormon crusade promised last night should furnish a most interesting discussion when it comes on. At present one is staved off with Mr. Asquith's assurance that the Home Secretary is makind inquiries into the present Mormon campaign, and one can only hope that his researches will be more accurate and thorough than they were at first into the antecedents of Mr. David Davies. At present one has no reason to doubt Mr. Arnold Ward's figures, and he states that the Mormon missionaries sent 500 "converts" to Utah last year alone. This report agrees with the statistics out West, for among the 700 immigrant Mormons recorded last year, one may be sure that Englishwomen would form the majority, as speaking the language of the "Saints." Our provincial Bishops have already launched their warnings to silly servant girls and others who allow themselves to be deluded into this phantom of marriage, and commit themselves to a dehumanised existence without any guarantee of escape, or even of free communication with the outside world. If Washington has surrendered its control over Utah and its so-called laws, there is no reason why we should submit to this flagrant tax on the credulity of a comparatively defenceless class.

FESTINA LENTE.

The boom in the small holdings movement is tailing off. It was foreseen at the outset that the agitation for the compulsory breaking up of large farms was less due to an urgent want than to political pressure from village demagogues. Something like 90,000 acres had been provided up to the end of December last, by county councils, and in addition private landowners had provided 27,000 acres and co-operative associations had acquired 8,454 acres for their members. The Commissioners have applications for as much more than the sum of the above totals before them, but they think that 60,000 or 70,000 acres will supply the genuine demand. Experience shows that, as was freely prophesied at the time the Small Holdings Act came into force, the small holding, except in very favoured situations close to big towns, is an economic delusion. Mr. Fels found it out in Essex and Suffolk, and many of the county council small-holders elsewhere will find a similar disappointment awaiting them. The number of applicants for such holdings includes, also, a very large proportion of utterly unsuitable men, as in Sussex, where the Commissioners found that out of sixty-six applicants for 1,260 acres, only six, requiring 120 acres between them, were really urgent and desirable claims. There is thus every reason for county councils to go slowly and resist undue pressure to exerise powers that may operate disastrously in the long run.

RHODESIA'S FUTURE.

As regards the Duke of Connaught's recent remarks on the ultimate absorption of Rhodesia in the South African Union, one must speak with all reservations in point of time. The fact that the Union will be more than occupied for years to come in setting its own affairs in order establishes a prima facie case for a little salutary delay. But there are other reasons of greater weight. Lord Milner, speaking yesterday at the Royal Colonial Institute, gave the palm to the administrator from home when it came to governing native populations, and with a fresh exception like Lord Gladstone in full view, this must be a robust conviction to be affirmed with so much emphasis. Besides, there must be a clear fusion of the two white races before the natives can be expected to overcome their shyness of our good friends the Dutch. But the case is fifty times stronger for the pioneer white population which has borne the heat and the burden of the last twenty years. The Chartered Company's last annual report is far the best presented yet, and this arrival in sight of prosperity is due to the inherent energy and value of the country itself, not to any extraneous assistance. If Rhodesia can only secure a due supply of white settlers, and lesson the incubus of its railway rates, its future is as certain as to-morrow's daylight. Give it time to develop not material products alone, but experience in mastering its own problems, and then it will be able to enter the Union on equitable and honourable terms.

AN INCONCLUSIVE COMPARISON.

A report on the cost of living in American towns, issued from the Board of Trade yesterday, is a most intersting contribution to the study of industrial economics. It shows that in the building, engineering, and printing trades, colletively, the ratio of wages earned in England and Wales and America is 100 to 230; and that the hours are in the ratio of 100 to 96 respectively; but that tours rents are 209 in America to 100 in England, and food prices 138 to 100 respectively. On the face of these figures, there would seem to be still an advantage, after allowing for the increased cost of living, to the American workman. But there is another side to the story. Exception might be fairly taken, to the averaging of wages and rents between London and the English provinces, bearing in mind the large slice which London takes out of the English total. For instance, a dwelling of six rooms in England is set down as costing only from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per week. Where in London can modern and sanitary dwellings of this size be found at this price, including rates? London skilled artisans' dwellings, town and suburban, are mostly modern, and we think the price of a six-roomed house in the cheapest neighbourhood, including rates, would be nearer 12s. than 7s 9d. The basis of computation is thus, to say the least of it, under-estimated as regards the London workman's dewelling. One would like to see London separated from such a general comparison, and there would be a different result.

A FREAK OF MEMORY.

Mr. Cave's report on the conflict of police evidence over the arrest of Morrison is a document of psycholgical as well as judicial interest. It pronouces decisively in favour of the version given by all the officers with the exception of Greaves—that is to say, that no hint was given to Morrison, at the time of charging him, that he was suspected of the Clapham tragedy. In view of the unanimity of the statements to this effect, any other conclusion could only assume a conspiracy of falsehood in itself highly improbable and most unlikely to survive the tests of skilful cross-questioning. On the other hand, Mr. Cave does not think that Greaves attempted a piece of wilful deception, but only that he unconsciously deceived himself. Knowing that Morrison was being connected with the murder, he probably mistook the hearing of the words addressed to the prisoner in the first instance and afterwards his memory moulded the words themselves to fit the impression in his mind. This is a trick which the faculties of more highly educated people have been known to play with them, and in all the circumstances of the case Mr. Cave's theory appears the most probable, as well as the most reassuring, explanation of a curious incident.

ANOTHER CHANNEL FLIER.

The better the season, the better the deed, and there could not be a more appropriate week than this for the sudden emergence into fame of a devoted aviator with a name like Prier. It takes seventh place on the list of those who have winged their way across Channel—three English and four French; and three of the victorious seven—Messrs. Rolls, Moisant and Grace—have since paid for their originality and daring with their lives. It is to be hoped that M. Prier will accomplish his return journey from Paris to London, with equal safety and success, and achieve yet another non-stop record. One fact about this new star in the firmament of the air bears out a point dwelt on more than once, and that is the youthfulness of the men who have achieved the most remarkable exploits in airmanship. Another is the rule of secrecy which the best of them have preserved on the eve of their endeavours, as much out of policy as out of modesty, one may be sure. But M. Prier's reticence seems native to the man, for when he landed at Issy yesterday he mentioned London as his starting-point with an unconcern that put inquirers off their guard. The reaction in their demeanour when they woke up to the fact does credit to their nationality; and when M. Prier returns one is sure he will find an equal ovation here. Prayer and silence need not go together always.

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